

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

THIRTEENTH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1915.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

R - E - A - D JANUARY SALE A D. LAST PAGE.

Eckert's : Store
"On The Square"

PHOTOPLAY

THE PERILS OF PAULINE FIFTEENTH EPISODE

Harry fights a duel with one of the villains who insulted Pauline, and on the day following he and Pauline enter an auto race in Pauline's racing car. The villains plan trouble, but they are the ones who get it. With CRANE WILBUR, PEARLE WHITE and PAUL PANZER.

YE VENGEFUL VAGABONDS TWO REEL SELIG

A dramatic tragedy of the Pilgrim days. Scenes in it include, the ducking of the village vagabond and supposed witch, the stockades, where an immense band of Indians make an attack and other scenes of historical value.

Show Starts 6:15.

Admission 5 Cents

WALTER'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL COMEDY-DRAMA

"ONE OF OUR GIRLS"

WITH THE FASCINATING STAGE FAVORITE

HAZEL DAWN

An enthralling story, founded on the big, basic realities of life,—a story of ennobling impulses and faithful love, masterly in execution. Better love stories have been produced, better mysteries have been created, better stories of a woman's courage and sympathy have been presented, but probably never before has a film subject with such an interesting combination of the elements ever been produced.

This is the first appearance in motion pictures of HAZEL DAWN, the captivating star of "THE PINK LADY" and "THE LITTLE CAFE", the late theatrical successes and this year's Broadway success "THE DEBUTANTE".

THE TRAGEDY THAT LIVED SELIG DRAMA

FEATURING KATHLYN WILLIAMS.

THE NEW PARTNER EDISON DRAMA

FEATURING GERTRUDE MCCOY.

Three Shows 6.30, 8.00, 9.30

ADMISSION ADULTS 10c

CHILDREN 5c

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THEATRE ORCHESTRA

Special after Christmas Sale

Two Cakes of soap & box of Talcum

for 31 Cents.

GET IT WHILE THE SUPPLY LASTS.

People's : Drug : Store

CLEAN UP SALE OF

Winter Suit and Overcoat Fabric.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

Strictly Cash.

J. D. LIPPY, Tailor

DURING JANUARY

20 per cent. reduction on all WINTER Suitings.

Store will close every evening except
Saturday at 6 o'clock.

Rogers, Martin Company
Agents for Footers Dye Works.

Did You Ever Use
Dr. Hudson's Colic Cure?
How Much Have You on Hand?

NINETY THOUSAND IN THIS ESTATE

Submitting Emmitsburg Will Case to Arbitration. Son Claims Big Sum as his Share in Business. Attracting Attention.

While Gettysburg takes interest in the Runkel will case, people living in the western part of this county and in Emmitsburg are watching closely the adjustment of a will in which \$90,000 is involved.

The report of the Board of Arbitrators appointed to settle disputes arising over the estate of the late James T. Hays, of near Emmitsburg, was made on Friday.

The arbitrators were Chief Judge John C. Castle and Associate Judges Albert W. Eckert and John C. Mumford, of the Orphans Court, at Frederick, who were clothed with the power to arbitrate under an agreement between all of the parties interested. The agreement was made containing the provision that the arbitrators were to decide all matters according to justice and right.

The Hays estate is valued at about \$90,000. Mr. Hays lived at Emmitsburg and conducted a large plumbing business. He died on March 18, 1912, aged not quite 80 years. A son, Thomas C. Hays, the administrator, filed a claim of \$24,800 against the estate, claiming it was his share of the business conducted by his father and himself. Arguments were heard on Friday on some of the questions involved.

E. L. Rowe and M. G. Urner, Sr., represent the administrator and A. G. McLanahan, of Greencastle, and Stoner and Weinberg, represent Mrs. Lizzie Snively, of Greencastle, a sister of the administrator.

TO ABOLISH OFFICE

Adams County Highway Directing Force to be Transferred.

The office of the state highway department at York covering Adams, York and Lancaster counties under Assistant Engineer Edward S. Frey, is to be abolished, it is reported.

The first move toward the discontinuance of the office was the order several days ago, recalling seven employees from the York office to Harrisburg. This left Engineer Frey with only three assistants, Charles E. Robinson, Chester Griffith and Earl Cole.

The action of Commissioner Bigelow, while not officially explained, is understood to be part of a general policy of greater economy in his department. The expense of the district office has been heavy and it is proposed, it is said, to undertake to administer to the same territory more economically from some adjacent district or districts.

It is not known what action will be taken regarding the employees remaining in the York office in the event of its abolishment. It has been rumored that there will be a reduction in the highway force, and political influence has been brought to bear within the past few days in behalf of one or more of those in the York office.

WON FIRST GAME

Strong Quintet from Allentown School are Defeated.

Gettysburg opened its basketball season with a signal victory Thursday evening when Muhlenberg was humbled on the local floor by the score of 40 to 22. The visitors secured only four goals from play, the remainder being made from fouls. Gettysburg's floor work and shooting were far superior to that of Muhlenberg which boasts of victories over Penn and Lehigh. Campbell starred for Gettysburg with nine baskets to his credit.

CRUELTY CHARGE

Five Dollars Fine for Allowing Horse to Stand.

Charged with allowing his horse to stand in the rain storm of several days ago M. O. Stull, of Highland township, was arrested by Felix Folter, local agent for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on Thursday. He paid a fine of \$5.00 and costs before Squire Harnish.

WANTED; a small or medium size screw cutting lathe. Write "D" Times Office.—advertisement 1

LOST in Gettysburg Thursday, ten dollars in bills. Liberal reward.—advertisement 1

WINTER WEDDINGS IN THE COUNTY

Daughter of Carna Smith Becomes Bride of McSherrytown Farmer. Miss Hartlaub, of Brushtown, Marries Brooklyn Man.

GEISELMAN—SMITH

Guests numbering one hundred or more attended a pretty home wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carna Smith in Mount Joy township on Thursday afternoon when their daughter, Miss Elsie Smith, was married to George S. Geiselman, of McSherrytown. The ceremony took place at two o'clock.

Before the service Miss Helen Geiselman sang, and as the wedding party descended the stairs and entered the parlor Mrs. Stockslager played the wedding march.

The bride was gowned in white silk and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. She walked with the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Smith being the only other members of the wedding party. The room was prettily decorated with potted plants.

Rev. E. Stockslager performed the ceremony and an informal reception, with luncheon, followed. During the afternoon the newlyweds left on a week's trip to Washington and other cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Geiselman will reside on the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Smith, who will take charge in the spring of the store at Barlow which he recently purchased from Mr. Black.

The high esteem in which the bride is held was shown in the large number of beautiful gifts she received from her wide circle of friends.

BLACK—EVANS

Springing a surprise on nearly all of their friends, Jere S. Black Esq., of York, and his stenographer, Miss Mabel Evans, were quietly married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Anna Evans, widow of E. O. Evans, in York Thursday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. O. P. Schellhamer in the presence of the members of the bride's family only.

Immediately afterward Mr. and Mrs. Black left on a honeymoon trip south. They will return next Tuesday and will reside in York. Miss Evans was stenographer for Mr. Black the past fourteen years. Mr. Black and his first wife were separated by divorce but recently. She was Miss Isabel C. Church, of New York.

JEGO—HARTLAUB

William Jego, son of Lewis Jego, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Florence Hartlaub, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hartlaub, of Brushtown, were married in Conewago Chapel, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, at a nuptial high mass, Rev. Charles Koch, the rector, officiating.

They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. John Neidererr, of Conewago township.

COUNTY NEWS NOTES

Short Personal Items about Residents of the Towns.

Mrs. G. A. Raffensperger, of Hunterstown, has been spending the past week with her sisters in Hanover.

I. A. Wilt, of near Bowlder, will quite farming and move to New Oxford about April 1st.

W. D. Myers, a Hamilton township farmer, cut a bee tree last week from which he secured 40 pounds of honey. Rumor has it that the York Trust Company has an option on the East Berlin Railway. We thought it might come to this.—East Berlin News.

Miss Grace Bushey, of East Berlin, who spent the past few years in the West, arrived home on Thursday. Miss Bushey is a graduate in music from the University of Nebraska. During the past summer she was located at Wichita, Kansas, where she taught music.

BIG DROP

Six Cents a Dozen Cut from Prize of Eggs.

Eggs tumbled from 44 to 38 cents a dozen at Gettysburg stores this afternoon.

RUBBER soles vulcanized on rubber boots and shoes at Stoner's Auto Tire Repair shop, 42 West High street. United phone 117X.—advertisement 1

LOST: gold ring with blood stone set, shape of a shield, between East Middle street and furniture factory. Reward at Times.—advertisement 1

WOULD INCREASE CONSTABLES' FEES

Adams County Men Interested in Dauphin County Court Decision which would Yield them Considerably More Revenue.

Adams county constables are financially interested in a suit won by a constable against Dauphin County in which the officer got a verdict for \$958 in back fees. Not long ago, we are informed, a suit of similar nature was decided in favor of a constable and against Cumberland county.

The Dauphin County court has decided in G. W. Charters vs. Dauphin County that the constable's claim for fees and mileage incident to subpoenaing witnesses and committing defendants to the county jail, as charged under the Act of 1899 are legitimate and must be paid.

Prior to 1899 and its new legislation regulating fees of constables county commissioners generally paid the constables under special and general laws, allowing them 50 cents for subpoenaing the first witness and 15 cents for each succeeding witness in a case, with mileage at 6 cents a mile.

Later legislation allowed \$1 for subpoenaing the first and 50 cents for each succeeding witness, with 9 3-5 cents a mile.

Adams County has been paying under the old system.

The decision if it is not reversed will cost Dauphin County near to \$5,000 and will be made apply to other counties of the State as well.

THE TWO REVIVALS

Both Congregations Hear Favorite Evangelistic Song.

The hold which certain religious songs will take upon a community was demonstrated on Thursday evening when at both revival services "The Old Account was Settled" was sung by request. The hymn was first heard here last winter and ever since then has been a favorite. Dr. and Mrs. Oyler sang it at the Methodist church upon request Thursday night, and Miss Pauline Rudisill and Jacob Rudisill sang it at St. James. Mrs. R. E. Zinn sang "The Light of the World is Jesus" at the latter service.

Three more announced their conversion at the Methodist service Thursday night and two requested prayer. Dr. Oyler preached an earnest sermon on "Have You Touched Christ?" and his subject this evening will be "God's Call to Youth", being addressed specially to the school children of town for whom a special session will be reserved. Miss Nettie Swartz, of New Oxford, will be here next week to assist in the services.

Rev. J. B. Baker preached in St. James church Thursday evening on the text "Rise, He Callesth Thee". This evening will be Christian Endeavor night and members of the society will have a section of seats reserved for them. Cottage prayer meetings are held daily in various parts of town. There will be service in St. James church Saturday evening.

FIRST SALE

Recent Quarantine Has Little Effect on Stock Prices.

The first of the spring sales, and the first sale held in Adams County for many weeks, was conducted on the farm of Charles Millhimes in Straban township on Thursday. Farmers generally were anxious to see what prices stock would bring in view of recent conditions and the attendance was estimated at eight hundred. Good figures were realized in almost every instance and but little effect of the recent quarantine was noticeable.

The total amount of the sale was \$1427.21. The best horse sold for \$163 and the best cow for \$70. Shoats, weighing from 80 to 106 pounds, brought from \$6 to \$7. G. R. Thompson called the sale and Mackley and Deatrick were the clerks. Mr. Millhimes had the sale to reduce his stock and will remain on the farm.

AN EVEN HUNDRED

Many New Families Affected in Latest Outbreak.

One hundred cases of mumps now exist in the borough, twenty one new patients being reported on Thursday, and nine new families being represented.

FRESH cow for sale. Fred Showers, Route 1, Biglerville.—advertisement 1

SAY THEY BURNED PUBLIC RECORDS

Charges against Indian School Officials Matter for Hearing before Federal Grand Jury. True Bills in Three Indictments.

Three true bills were found by a Federal Court grand jury against S. J. Nori, former chief clerk, and Moses Friedman, former superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School at Sunbury on Thursday. On one bill both are charged with destroying and burning public records. On a second bill four counts are found against each, charging embezzling of public moneys, and on a third Friedman alone is indicted charged with embezzling receipts from the sale of tickets at athletic games.

According to the first indictment, the two former Federal officials are charged with "wilfully destroying and burning records and papers in the form of written receipts for moneys." The allegations cover twenty receipts which were given, it is charged, by S. J. Nori for individual Indian student accounts, which before then had been transferred by William N. Miller, financial clerk of the school, to Nori as chief clerk for use by road transportation for Indian students, the names of whom are unknown because of the destruction of these receipts. The specific allegation is that these receipts were burned on or about the 10th of March, 1914.

Both are jointly indicted on four counts in the second indictment. It is alleged that it was their duty, the indictment says, to take care of moneys belonging to the students until such time as they were needed for payment of the expenses incurred by these students in traveling from their homes in remote parts of the United States to Carlisle.

These moneys are usually placed on deposit for the students to their credit with the Farmers' Trust Company, of Carlisle, according to the indictment, subject to withdrawal check by the individual student to whom it belongs, but only upon the written approval of the superintendent and supervision of the chief clerk, and under the law they are charged with the safekeeping of this money.

Some of it, it is alleged, was appropriated by them. These alleged embezzlements are said to have taken place between January 20, 1912, and January 20, 1914. The specific charges are for sums totaling \$167.90. In the third indictment Friedman is alone charged with the alleged embezzlement of \$5.72 from the sale of tickets of admission to athletic games during November, 1912.

Trial of the case has been set for the first Monday in March at Scranton.

ANNUAL BANQUET

Catholic Society Have Supper. Many Make Speeches.

One hundred and twenty five members and friends of St. Francis Xavier Beneficial Society enjoyed an elaborate and well prepared banquet in Xavier Hall Thursday evening. A turkey supper, with all the usual dishes, made up the menu which was followed by a period of speech-making. Rev. Fr. Boyle acting as toastmaster and the following responding, E. P. Wisotzkey, William McSherry Esq., George J. Kibil, Pius G. Breighner, Charles E. Swisher, H. J. Gallagher, Dennis Twomey, and Frank Slonaker. Several members of the Ladies' Auxiliary also spoke.

The following young ladies of the Sodality served the banquet Ruth Breighner, Rhoda Breighner, Marie Codori, Helen Stock, May Slonaker, Florence Eckenrode, Anna Slonaker, Joanna King, Margaret Twomey, Katie Smith, Mary Abel, Edith Culp, and Annie Wisotzkey.

Dancing concluded the evening's program.

RUNAWAY

Galopped over Streets of Town but Did no Harm.

A horse belonging to the local branch of the Houck bakery ran away on York street this morning, going through the Square to Carlisle street. At "Race Horse Alley" it turned and fell. John Yohn was first on the scene and took the animal in charge. No damage was done.

DON'T forget John Wolf's sale for horses, cattle and hogs. February 25.—advertisement 1

LETTERS FROM COUNTY TOWNS

Correspondents send in Many Items of Interesting News from their Respective Towns. Personals and Many Brief Items.

LITTLESTOWN

Littlestown—John J. Dutterer, for the past 24 years the caretaker at Mt. Carmel cemetery, has resigned his position. Mr. Dutterer and his wife moved on Monday into half of the William Reigle property. A successor to Mr. Dutterer has not yet been elected, although there are several applicants for the position.

Mrs. Charles Elliot and daughter, of Taneytown, spent Sunday with the family of her daughter, Mrs. John E. Hornberger.

Walter Crouse, wife and daughter, of Peoria, Ill., are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Crouse.

Rev. J. Stewart Hartman filled the pulpit of Redeemer's Reformed church, Sunday morning and evening, delivering two excellent sermons.

Mrs. Elizabeth Milson, of Catasauqua, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Thomas.

The P. O. S. of A. is having a large balcony erected in front of their building. It will be used chiefly as a place for band concerts.

WOULD HELP TOWN

New Shoe Factory May Locate at Mount Holly.

At a meeting of the Mount Holly Springs Industrial League a proposition presented by several prominent Philadelphia shoe manufacturers for the location of a shoe factory in that town was considered. The matter will be thoroughly investigated and it was stated there is a prospect of securing the factory which would employ at the outset about 50 persons.

The proposition was presented in some detail by the Philadelphia men who have strong backing in the venture. It is planned to locate the new industry in one of the town's four vacant manufacturing sites, the paper mills, printing office or shirt factory. To give the matter a local interest the citizens of Mount Holly were asked to make a small stock subscription which, it was stated, would not in any way be burdensome.

MRS MARIA MOTTER

Littlestown Woman Dies from Attack of Jaundice.

Mrs. Maria Motter died Saturday night at the home of her daughter, Miss Sarah C. Motter in Littlestown from yellow jaundice, aged 88 years, 9 months and 23 days.

She leaves five children: Levi J. Motter, Mrs. Susannah Formwalt, Mrs. Mary Feeser, and Miss Sarah C. Motter, of Littlestown, and John T. Motter, of Yukon, Oklahoma. Mrs. Motter moved to Littlestown from Carroll county, about ten years ago. Her husband died about 35 years ago.

The funeral was held Tuesday morning. Services were held in St. Mary's Reformed church, Silver Run. Interment was made in the church cemetery, Rev. Charles Hoover officiating.

FEARED POISON

Tenant Has Wife of Farm Owner Arrested.

In Squire Harnish's Court this afternoon a surety of the peace case against Mrs. John Sharrah, of Franklin township, was listed for hearing. The charge was brought by I. G. Fisher who resides on the farm of Sharrah Brothers in that township. John Sharrah and family live in the same house and Mr. Fisher alleges that Mrs. Sharrah threatened to poison his stock, and that he found that she had given his dog some butter bread in which there was broken glass. He recovered it before any harm had been done. The warrant in the case was served by Constable Shealer.

SEE how to get a quick breakfast or a quick supper at the Muff-O demonstration at the Gettysburg Department Store.—advertisement 1

FOR RENT: four rooms with both lot and stable, Carlisle street. Apply Times Office.—advertisement 1

FOR RENT: house and store room. No. 15 Chambersburg street. Apply to Jacob Stock.—advertisement 1

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

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BELL PHONE

UNITED PHONE

Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memoriams one cent per word.

TO OUR READERS

The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan. Our advertising columns are open to all candidates of all parties.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING

For Your Stock & Poultry?

"This is a poor time of year for eggs" said a poultryman recently.

"Sure it is" replied his friend, "but are you doing anything for your chickens, I find mine respond fairly well when I regularly use ———'s Poultry food."

There are many good Poultry and Stock Foods. Unquestionably they stimulate the egg productive powers of hens and the stock foods help keep the stock in Condition, especially this time of year. A dollar's worth of Stock Food may save ten in doctor's fees.

Ask for Your Favorite Brand at

Adams County Hardware Co.

DON'T FORGET THE PLAY AT ARENDTSTVILLE ON JANUARY 23, 1915. "THE FACE AT THE WINDOW"

Plenty of good music between the acts. Come and see Dinah & Moses. Keep your eye on the villain.

CHART OPENS AT

Klepper's Store
JANUARY 16. SEATS 25 CENTS

HERE IT IS AT LAST: THE BEST FOR LITTLE MONEY

The GRANT ROADSTER

The neatest little car on the market. Can run faster, stick to the road better, and go more miles on less gas than any car built. Sell your horse and get a GRANT. It's cheaper. I am going to give the first buyer a cash present of Thirty-five Dollars. Call at the LINCOLN WAY HOTEL and let me show you what this car will do. I will be able to show the GRANT SIX about the 15th of January.

JOHN F. WALTER,

Agent for Adams County

60,000 DEAD AND HURT IN ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

Village of Avezzano Destroyed.

12,000 KILLED THERE

Survivors Search Ruins For Bodies of Relatives.

100,000 ARE HOMELESS

King Goes to the Stricken District to Direct Aid.

Rome, Jan. 15.—Italy's latest earthquake horror may be the worst that the country has ever suffered.

Although communication with the center of the district shaken by Wednesday's quake had not been restored, advices received by Premier Salandra indicated that the dead would number at least 25,000 and the injured 35,000, a total of 60,000 casualties.

Several new shocks have occurred. They caused the collapse of some buildings already severely damaged, resulting in the injury of a number of persons engaged in rescue work in various towns. These shocks were not violent, but they increased the alarm of the people and made more difficult the work of rescue.

One dispatch received from members of the chamber of deputies for Lipari, says the disaster may surpass the Messina catastrophe. The ruin, it said, was more widespread, and the injury to life and limb will be greater. In the Messina earthquake in 1908, 165,000 persons perished or were injured.

Signor Sartari, a member of the Italian parliament, wired Premier Salandra from the devastated district: "The catastrophe is appalling. We need immediately 25,000 men to clear the ruins, as well as bread, water, medicine and timber."

The full extent of the property loss has not yet been determined. Here in Rome priceless statues, century-old buildings and structures that for years have been the Mecca of all visitors have been destroyed or damaged.

12,000 Dead in One Town.

The most disastrous disturbance, from all reports, seems to have centered in the vicinity of the town of Avezzano, where 12,000 persons have been killed or injured, according to the latest official reports. There is good authority for the statement that not more than 10 per cent of the population survived the disaster.

Troops are arriving constantly to assist in the work of rescue. The survivors are in a pitiable condition. Hardly one is without relatives in the ruins of the town buried under the wreckage of their homes.

The streets of the city are huge piles of stone and brick. Through this the rescuers are digging wherever they have reason to believe they may find survivors. Their work is enormously difficult.

The towns of Santelino, Paterno, Cencho, Collaramele, Pescina and San Benedetto also are in a large measure destroyed.

Reports of damage in varying degrees of severity have come from the districts of Latium, Abruzzi, Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, Aezlia, Campania and Apulia.

The earthquake belt is estimated to be about 300 miles long, extending virtually from one side of Italy to the other. In Abruzzi, Latium and Campania the quake reached its highest degree, described by scientists as "catastrophic."

Relief measures for the thousands who have escaped from their ruined homes in safety, but are in want and without shelter, are going ahead with all possible speed. Special trains have been dispatched, carrying physicians and nurses, and government officials have been ordered to provide all necessities for the stricken people.

King Goes to Avezzano.

King Victor Emmanuel, despite the protests of government officials, who urged the international situation in Europe as a reason for his staying in Rome, left for the vicinity of Avezzano to do whatever he could for the sufferers.

"The sufferings of my people are nearer my heart than anything else," he said. The king was accompanied by General Brusati, one of his aides.

Queen Helena, in bed since the recent birth of a daughter, has expressed the keenest regret that she could not go to the scenes of devastation, as she did at Messina.

Soldiers are establishing tent colonies in which the homeless thousands find temporary shelter. The forces at work relieving distress face scenes of the greatest tragedy.

Families have been separated, fathers have returned to their shattered homes to find their children and their

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Italian Ruler Goes to Aid His Stricken People.



Photo by American Press Association.

wives dead or missing. Children are fatherless and the wives have become widows.

In every stricken section temporary hospitals have been established, and to these have gone nurses and doctors to care for the injured. The list includes the Duchess of Aosta, who has gone to Monteroduni as a nurse.

Virtually all the residents of Avezzano who were not on the streets at the time the earthquake occurred were killed, according to a railroad employe, who escaped and arrived in Rome. He said that of the 400 soldiers in the garrison at Avezzano only four escaped.

An employe of the municipality of Avezzano, one of the few survivors, says the dead include the sub-prefect and the members of his family; the whole staff of the prefecture; the staff of the law courts; the mayor and all the members of the municipal council.

Four out of the seven customs officials lost their lives, as did eight of the nine local policemen. This man was on the street when the shock came. To him it seemed as if everything fell to pieces at once. An immense cloud of dust arose from the ruins and completely veiled the sky. The few survivors of Avezzano assembled in Torlonia square. Suffering from shock, if not from actual wounds, they were not capable of helping the wounded in the ruins.

City Under Cloud of Dust.

A young Italian driver, who left Avezzano a few minutes before the earthquake, gave a brief account of his experiences when he had reached Rome.

His first intimation of trouble was when his horses refused to go any further. They stood trembling, and at the same moment there came a deep rumbling like the roar of a railroad train over a bridge. Three minutes later the standing walls of some quarries along the road had crumbled and were lying in dust-covered heaps.

From Avezzano there came the cries of frightened people. Amid the roar of falling houses could be heard the voices of women calling on the saints to help them. The city was under a cloud of dust. To the driver it looked as if the earth had opened to emit columns of white smoke.

The young man tried to drive back to Avezzano, but could make no headway. He and his horses were blinded by the dust. Soon he saw survivors struggling to make their way from the city. Many had received injuries and were dragging themselves away through the dust and confusion in a pitiable plight. Some were so weak they fell by the roadside.

The objective of the refugees was the railroad station, which was soon crowded with half frantic men, women and children. Before the driver left the vicinity organized efforts were being made to convey the most severely injured to hospitals.

Three more shocks have occurred at Avezzano, one of them quite severe. These, said a refugee, an employe of the normal school and college at Avezzano, completed the work of destruction begun by the shock of Wednesday.

Some of the fragmentary stories which have reached Rome contain pitiful details of the tragedies that haunt every spot where once there was a home.

Fathers, at work in the fields, ran to their dwellings to find their wives and children dead. Mothers gave their lives to save their babes. Men dug madly in the shadows of tottering walls and died in the vain effort to save their own.

The under prefect at Zora, twenty-five miles south of Avezzano, sends word that half of the town has been razed. He implores aid.

LOST: auto tire chain between Gettysburg and Biglerville. Please return to Times Office.—advertisement

TWO BATTLES IN RUSSIAN POLAND

Czar's Armies Gain in Drive on Prussia.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON NIDA

After Four Violent Attacks, Germans Gain Considerable Ground Near Warsaw.

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—Furious fighting has been resumed in Russian Poland.

The Russian forces in the north, which are pushing toward East Prussia, in the region near Mlawka, have captured a number of villages.

In the center, near Warsaw, the Germans have made four violent attacks within the last forty-eight hours. They forced back the Russians and occupied considerable ground.

Important bodies of Russian troops have pushed northward from Warsaw in the movement toward the western end of the East Prussian frontier. They have recaptured a number of villages between Mlawka and Przasnysz.

In the center, at the junction of the Bzura and Rawka rivers, where the fighting has been in progress for more than a month, the Germans have begun a new movement of great vigor. Their activity centers, along a line to the east of Sochaczew and Skierniewice.

It is here that they have made four distinct efforts to advance during the last two days. Following a furious artillery action, the Germans occupied the district to the northeast of Bolimow, including the towns of Bin Skup and Sucha. These positions are three or four miles southwest of Sochaczew and five miles east of the Bzura, from which positions, they were reported officially to have been driven out at the point of bayonets.

Russian newspapers are printing statements based on what they say is information from German sources to the effect that the German staff is preparing public opinion for the withdrawal of German troops from the Warsaw district.

The army in East Prussia is advancing steadily, according to the official statement, and it is apparent that the Mazurian lakes have frozen over, making possible the movement of the heavy artillery.

The Russians are still fighting along the Nida river, in northern Poland, in an attempt to break through to resume their attack on Cracow.

Russian Forces Checked on Nida.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.—The following Austrian official statement has been received here from Vienna:

"The Russian infantry attempts to gain ground along the entire front of the lower Nida river, southern Russian Poland, have been repulsed with heavy losses."

"In Galicia and the Carpathians it is generally quiet. It is foggy and there have been severe snowstorms. Only minor engagements have taken place. In the southern war theater there have been only reconnoitering skirmishes."

Revolt in Russia, Report.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Serious disorders have broken out in the interior towns of Russia, according to information given out by the German official news bureau, and many regiments of Cossacks have been withdrawn from the front to cope with the situation.

The news bureau states that mistreatment of the Jews, Poles and the Finns has caused several riots, which were quelled only after the rioters had been ridden down by the Russian cavalry.

Labor Fights Alien Bill.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Through its president, Samuel Gompers, the American Federation of Labor requested a hearing from President Wilson in opposition to the literacy test in the immigration bill now pending. The request will be granted and the date will be set within the next few days. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is planning to call upon President Wilson in the near future regarding other matters of legislation.

Mining Fatalities Fall Off 238.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—Figures compiled at the state department of mines show that there were 401 fatal accidents in the bituminous field last year, against 611 in 1913, and 596 in the anthracite field, against 624 the previous year. The production of anthracite last year was about the same as in 1913, but bituminous mined was 24,000,000 less than in the preceding year.

Kurds Massacre Christians.

Tiflis, Jan. 15.—As the Turks advance into Persia, Kurd tribesmen, allies of the Ottoman troops, are massacring all Christians whom they capture. At Minadoab, south of Tabriz, which was taken in a night attack, the Kurds killed 300 Christians.

18 Russian Generals Dismissed.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The Hamburg Fremdenblatt prints a report from Russia to the effect that eighteen generals, all holding important positions in the Russian army, have been dismissed.

Jan. 29—McKinley's Birthday. Celebration Day.

Feb. 19—Basket Ball. Bucknell College Gymnasium.

GENERAL GALLIENI.

French Commander Heads Big Army Invading Alsace.

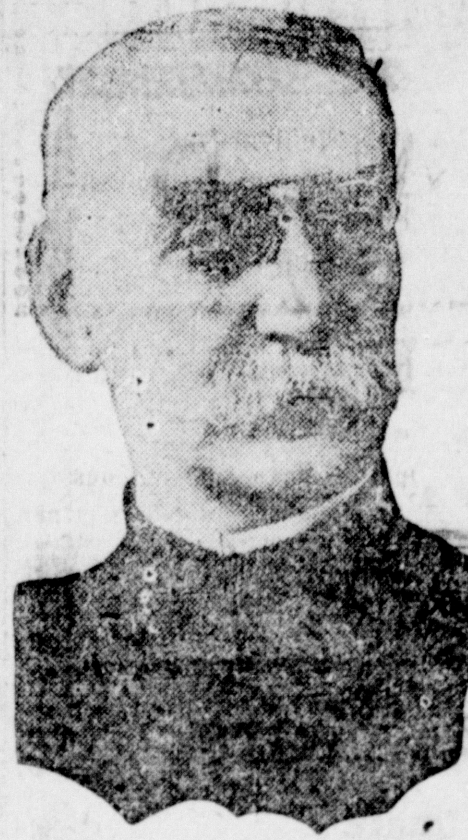


Photo by American Press Association.

The fierce fighting reported from Alsace, where France is advancing on German soil, is due to two circumstances. First, the decision of the French commander in chief to begin a general offensive on the right and center to test the German power of resistance; second, the fact that General Gallieni, formerly military governor of Paris, left for Alsace New Year's day to take personal command there. He is at the head of a new army of 350,000 men. He is sixty-six years old, a brilliant strategist, the teacher of General Joffre, who has been his protégé, and it was his plan to take Steinbach and Cernay and the heights of the upper Rhine. General Gallieni's strategy defeated General von Kluck's attack on Paris in September.

SEIZE JEWELS WORN BY QUEEN OF SHEBA

Diamonds Weighing 18 Carats Each Brought Here.

New York, Jan. 15.—Treasury agents, after an investigation, seized from A. Anpikadjian, a resident of Constantinople, two egg-shaped diamonds weighing more than eighteen karats each, and said to have been worn centuries ago by a queen of Egypt.

The diamonds are said to be of great value and were not declared to the customs officials when brought in.

Upon being questioned after the seizure of the diamonds, their owner said he had purchased them in the jewelry market at Constantinople from an Egyptian princess, who declared they had been worn at one time by the queen of Sheba.

Counsel for Anpikadjian contended that the diamonds were artistic antiques, free from duty, and that his client had shown them to the customs officers upon his arrival and they had passed them.

GOVERNOR BLEASE RESIGNS

South Carolina Executive Hands In Resignation.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 15.—Governor Cole L. Blease, whose term of office expires on Jan. 19, has resigned. Ten minutes later Lieutenant Governor Charles A. Smith was sworn in as governor to succeed him.

No reason for the governor's action was taken in his resignation, which contained only the words:

"I hereby resign my office as governor of South Carolina."

It was stated that Governor Blease was told of a meeting of some of the members of the legislature on Tuesday night, when, according to members of the conference, a proposal to institute impeachment proceedings against him was discussed, but was abandoned.

Pottsville Priest May Be a Victim.

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 15.—It is feared that Rev. G. D. Di Stefano, pastor of St. Joseph's Italian church, of Pottsville, has perished in the earthquake in Italy. Two months ago he left to spend the winter in his native home, which is in the very center of the seismic disturbance.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Albany	Temp.	Weather.
Albany	49	Cloudy.
Atlantic City	42	Cloudy.
Boston	32	Clear.
Buffalo	26	Clear.
Chicago	28	Clear.
New Orleans	42	Cloudy.
New York	40	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	41	P. Cloudy.
St. Louis	48	Clear.
Washington	44	Clear.

The Weather.
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; southerly winds.

Feb. 6—Basket Ball. Lehigh College Gymnasium.

Feb. 16—Basket Ball. Franklin & Marshall College Gym.

PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Paragraphs of News Telling of the Happenings in and about Town People Visiting Here and Those Sojourning Elsewhere.

James Eicholtz, of Chambersburg street, is spending the day in Hanover. Miss Lottie Little has returned to her home on Chambersburg street after a visit with friends in Hagerstown.

Harry Troxell, of Hanover street, has gone to visit friends in Hagerstown for several days.

Sheriff G. R. Thompson and Recorder Charles Gardner made a business trip to East Berlin to-day.

E. M. Hewitt, of Chambersburg street, is spending the day with friends in Hanover.

Mrs. Sowers has returned to her home in Altoona after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Harry Snyder, and other relatives in town.

Miss Hoffman, who has been visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. M. Coover, has returned to her home at Ardmore, Mrs. Coover accompanying her.

Mrs. S. J. Myers has returned to her home in Biglerville after a visit with Mrs. C. Deatrick, Chambersburg street.

Mrs. John Miller, of New Oxford, and Miss Mildred Stauffer, of Walkersville, Md., visited friends in town to-day on their way to visit Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Enterline, Ashland.

Mrs. Beard, of North Washington street, has been summoned to Shippenburg by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. McCullough.

Joseph T. Bayly Jr., of Westfield, New Jersey, is the guest of relatives and friends in town.

Miss Martha Dickson, Mrs. J. Allen Dickson and son spent Thursday in Harrisburg.

Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Peterman, of McConnellsburg, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Seminary Ridge.

Frank Eberhart, of the Eagle Hotel, has gone to Philadelphia and New York for a stay of several days.

BONNEAUVILLE

Bonneauville—Mrs. McMaster and J. F. Miller spent Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Hawn. Misses Annie and Theresa Golden spent Saturday in Harrisburg.

Miss Regina Chrismer is spending several weeks in Littlestown as the guest of her brother, Charles Chrismer and family.

Miss Caroline Noel is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Bennett, of Hanover.

Mrs. Mae Sanders and Miss Rosie Keiser are spending the week in Midway and Taneytown.

Miss Cathryn Staub returned home Saturday from Philadelphia.

William P. Smith made a business trip to Gettysburg on Monday.

Charles Strausbaugh was a Gettysburg visitor Friday.

William Day, of Gettysburg, spent Sunday at the home of John Bixler.

A spelling bee will be held at Sweet Home School Tuesday evening, January 19.

Jacob Weaver and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Noel.

Mr. and Mrs. Casper Myers spent Thursday at Littlestown at the home of the latter's father, Louis Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Miller entertained a crowd of young people Thursday evening in honor of their son, Guy Miller.

E. L. Golden attended a meeting of the Gettysburg Deer Camp Wednesday evening.

Jerry Storm returned home from Philadelphia where he spent the past month with his sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Crist Gebhart are spending the day at the home of their son, Harry Gebhart, and family.

COMING EVENTS

Jan. 19—Concert. English Opera Singers, Brue Chapel.

Jan. 21—Basket Ball. Albright College Gymnasium.

Jan. 25—Opening Session. January Term of Court.

WANTED: A young man with some business ability and knowledge, loose leaf ledger book keeping, collecting and soliciting. State present employment and references. Answer in own handwriting only. B. X. Pert, Times Office.—advertisement



BRITAIN'S REPLY TO SHIPPING PROTEST OF UNITED STATES

Sir Edward Grey Concedes Principles Valid, but Defends Seizure Policy—Offers to End Delay.

Declares Neutral Nations Are Used as Base of Supplies For Germany—Cites Copper Exports.

FOLLOWING is the preliminary reply of the British government to the American shipping protest:

The British Secretary of State For Foreign Affairs to the American Ambassador.

Foreign Office, Jan. 7, 1915.

Your Excellency—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 28th of December. It is being carefully examined, and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to your excellency, dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which the United States government has drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I therefore desire to send, without further delay some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

Let me say at once that we entirely recognize the most friendly spirit referred to by your excellency and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that, as your excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries.

His majesty's government cordially concurs in the principle enunciated by the government of the United States that a belligerent in dealing with trade between neutrals should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with "bona fide" trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country, and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress.

Cites Increase In Exports.

We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have in practice interfered with trade. Your excellency's note seems to hold his majesty's government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that through the action of his majesty's government the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of his majesty's government, and they would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their action.

I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been recently, and I can therefore only ask that some further consideration should be given to the question whether United States trade with these neutral countries has been so seriously affected. The only figures as to the total volume of trade that I have seen are those for the exports from New York for the month of November, 1914, and they are as follows compared with the month of November, 1913:

Exports from New York for November, 1913, and November, 1914, respectively: Denmark, \$558,000, \$7,191, 000; Sweden, \$377,000, \$2,858,000; Norway, \$177,000, \$2,318,000; Italy, \$2, 571,000, \$4,781,000; Holland, \$4,289, 000, \$3,060,000.

It is true that there may have been a falling off in cotton exports, as to which New York figures would be no guide, but his majesty's government has been most careful not to interfere with cotton, and its place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained.

We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics. The figures above are not put forward as conclusive, and we are prepared to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries which may point to a different conclusion or show that it is the action of his majesty's government in particular and not the existence of a state of war, and consequent diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade, which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with the neutral countries.

That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain great industries, such as cotton, is obvious, but it is submitted that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany and the United Kingdom rather than to interference with trade with neutral countries. In the matter of cotton it may be recalled that the British government gave special assistance through the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to the renewal of transaction

Friendship.

Under the magnetism of friendship the modest man becomes bold; the shy, confident; the lazy, active; the impetuous, prudent and peaceful—Thackeray.

In the cotton trade of not only the United Kingdom, but of many neutral countries.

Copper Increase Suspicious.

Your excellency's note refers in particular to the detention of copper. The figures taken from official returns for the export of copper from the United States for Italy for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first three weeks of December are as follows:

1913—Fifteen million two hundred and seventy thousand pounds.

1914—Thirty-six million two hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds.

Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States returns, but are included in the heading "Other Europe"—that is, Europe other than the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Holland and Italy. The corresponding figures under this heading are as follows:

1913—Seven million three hundred and seventy thousand pounds.

1914—Thirty-five million three hundred and forty-seven thousand pounds.

With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper consigned to these countries has recently been intended not for their own use, but for that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct. It is therefore an imperative necessity for the safety of this country while it is at war that his majesty's government should do all in its power to stop such part of this import of copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

Your excellency does not quote any particular shipment of copper to Sweden which has been detained. There are, however, four consignments to Sweden at the present time of copper and aluminum which, though definitely consigned to Sweden, are, according to positive evidence in the possession of his majesty's government, definitely destined for Germany.

I cannot believe that, with such figures before it and in such cases as those just mentioned, the government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of his majesty's government in taking suspected cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favor of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power.

With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs, to which your excellency refers, his majesty's government is prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without the presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government. We believe that this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto, but if the United States government has instances to the contrary we are prepared to examine them, and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule, though we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future.

Must Be Searched In Port.

From the 1st of August last to the 31st of January the number of steam ships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy has been 773. Of these, there are forty-five which have had consignments or cargoes placed in the prize court, while of the ships themselves only eight have been placed in the prize court, and one of these has since been released.

It is, however, essential under modern conditions that where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband the vessel should be brought into port for examination. In no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned.

Information was received by us that special instructions had been given to ship rubber from the United States under another designation to escape notice, and such cases have occurred in several instances. Only by search in a port can such cases when suspected be discovered and proved.

The necessity for examination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance, connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred. Cotton is not specifically mentioned in your excellency's note, but I have seen public statements, made in the United States, that the attitude of his majesty's government will regard to cotton has been ambiguous and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade.

There has never been any foundation for this allegation. His majesty's government has never put cotton on the

A Thought.

Old friends are the best blessings of one's later years. Half a word conveys one's meaning. They have a memory of the same events, and have the same mode of thinking.

list of contraband. It has throughout the war kept it on the free list, and on every occasion when questioned on the point it has stated its intention of adhering to this practice. But information has reached us that, precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband, and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton.

Whatever suspicions we have entertained, we have not so far made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton; but, should we have information giving us real reason to believe in the case of a particular ship that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband, the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales, a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, if examination justifies the action of his majesty's government, the case shall be brought before a prize court and dealt with in the ordinary way.

Prize Courts Liberal.

That the decisions of British prize courts hitherto have not been unfavorable to neutrals is evidenced by the decision in the *Miramichi* case. This case, which was decided against the crown, laid down that the American shipper was to be paid even when he had sold a cargo, cost, insurance and freight, and when the risk of loss after the cargo had been shipped did not apply to him at all.

It has further been represented to his majesty's government, though this subject is not dealt with in your excellency's note, that our embargoes on the export of some articles, more especially rubber, have interfered with commercial interests in the United States. It is, of course, difficult for his majesty's government to permit the export of rubber from British dominions to the United States at a time when rubber is essential to belligerent countries for carrying on the war, and when a new trade in exporting rubber from the United States is suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up since the war.

It would be impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain unless the right of his majesty's government were admitted to submit to a prize court cargoes of rubber exported from the United States which they believed to be destined for an enemy country and reasonable latitude of action for this purpose were conceded. But his majesty's government has now provisionally come to an arrangement with the rubber exporters in Great Britain which will permit of licenses being given under proper guarantees for the export of rubber to the United States.

We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries, contiguous to the enemy, will become on a scale hitherto unprecedented a base of supplies for the armed soldiers of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armament. The trade figures of imports show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the governments of those countries, which, so far as we are aware, have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavor in the interest of our own national safety to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy without interfering with those which are "bona fide" neutral.

Handicap In Manifests.

Since the outbreak of the war the government of the United States has changed its previous practice and has prohibited the publication of manifests till thirty days after the departure of vessels from the United States ports. We had no "focus stand" for complaining of this change and did not complain. But the effect of it must be to increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband and to render necessary in the interests of our national safety the examination and detention of more ships than would have been the case if the former practice had continued.

Pending a more detailed reply, I would conclude by saying that his majesty's government does not desire to contest the general principles of law on which it understands the note of the United States to be based and desires to restrict its action solely to interferences with contraband destined for the enemy.

His majesty's government is prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused for it is most desirous, in the interest both of the United States and of other neutral countries, that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by the neutral countries of goods from the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's most obedient humble servant.

E. GREY.

Pupil Explodes Dynamite.

William Navitski, twelve years old of Shenandoah, Pa., exploded a dynamite cap by pricking it with a pin in the fifth grade grammar school, in which he was a pupil. He found the cap on his way to school. The explosion blew off the ends of four fingers on his left hand, broke two bones in his hand and terribly lacerated it. It hurled him to the floor in a dazed condition and threw a number of pupils from their seats, terrifying all.

World Lesson Needed.

When the world learns this lesson—when every child is revered as a loyal heir of heaven because it is brother of the Christ Child—then a great light will lighten the nations.—Henry Van Dyke.

THE VALUE OF LIME.

Experiment stations are finding out in their soil investigation work that production is greatly increased on certain types of soil by the addition of lime. In some instances the application of two or three tons of lime per acre makes a difference between success and failure in the growing of certain crops, and yet lime is not regarded as a plant food in the same sense as this term applies to nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Lime performs an important function in plant economy, but it is present in such small quantities in plant tissue that there is a sufficient supply in practically all soils to furnish this amount.

It is because of its effect in counteracting soil acidity that lime is coming to be regarded under certain conditions as an economic necessity. The decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil results in the production of injurious acids, and when lime is not present to combine with these acids chemically, thereby forming an innocuous compound, the acids, in turn, will act as a poison under certain conditions.—Iowa Homestead.

HOME POTASH SUPPLY.

A Ton of Average Farm Manure Contains Over Ten Pounds.

(Prepared by Ohio agricultural experiment station.)

A ton of average farm manure contains more than ten pounds of potash, and not less than 10,000,000 tons of such manure, containing 100,000,000 pounds of potash, are produced during the six winter months when farm animals are being fed in stables and barnyards in Ohio.

The investigations of the Ohio experiment station have shown that when manure lies exposed in an open barnyard for three months more than half its potash is washed out by the rain.

Even when manure was produced under cover the loss when cattle stood on an earth floor was 10 per cent greater than when the floor was cemented.

A few Ohio farmers are preventing this waste by feeding under cover on cemented floors and keeping the manure under cover until it can be spread on the field, but it is a conservative estimate that one-fourth of all the potash produced annually in Ohio stables and barnyards, or 25,000,000 pounds, is absorbed by the soil under the stable or yard, never to be recovered, or is washed out and carried into the rivers.

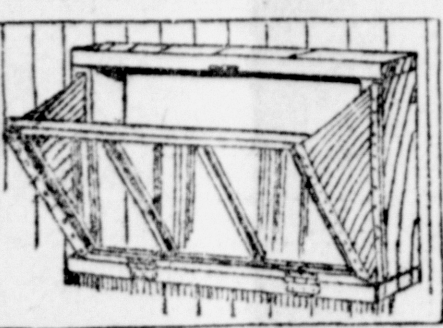
While this stream of potash has been flowing from our barnyards, we have been purchasing of Germany about one-fourth to one-third as much, which has cost by the time it has reached the farm in the fertilizer sack not much short of \$1,000,000 annually.

The nitrogen and phosphorus of manure are not as quickly available as the nitrogen of nitrate of soda and the phosphorus of acid phosphate or bone-meal, but the potash of manure comes chiefly from the liquid excrement and is mostly soluble in water, so that it is ready for immediate effect, and a pound of potash in manure is worth at least as much as a pound of the same substance in the fertilizer sack.

While this stream has been flowing from our barnyards, it has been carrying with it both nitrogen and phosphorus, the loss in these elements having a greater potential crop producing value than that of the potash, so that the total loss is amounting to not less than \$10,000,000 annually.

Window For a Dairy Barn.

A practical dairy barn window is made by placing the hinges at the lower edge of the sash, as shown, and attaching canvas at the ends so that the



cloth will hold the sash partly open, writes Ralph V. Crane of Ypsilanti, Mich., in Popular Mechanics. This will deflect the air currents upward toward the ceiling and prevent draft on the stock.

Farmers as Movers.

Statistics prepared under the direction of the department of commerce show that farmers are incessantly moving.

Replies from nearly 6,000,000 farmers in answer to the question how long they had resided upon their farms showed that 52 per cent had moved within five years. Over 1,000,000 farmers had moved within a year. In the north 57 per cent had lived upon their farms five years or longer, in the west 44 per cent and in the south 41 per cent. The figures for the south included colored farmers as well as whites.

These figures are significant, in the opinion of the government authorities, because they show that farmers move before they have had time to become acquainted with the various conditions of the soil and climate of any one locality, this lack of knowledge resulting in a small yield of crops per acre, in neglect of buildings and in failure to conserve the fertility of the soil. Still, nothing can be done about the matter until some way can be found to eradicate the roving germ in human nature.

Result of Warfare.

If we are tempted to make war upon another nation, we shall remember that we are seeking to destroy an element of our own culture, and possibly its most important element.—Oscar Wilde.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

BEAN SOUPS.

BEAN SOUPS are considered nutritious. Made with a rich stock and thickened with beans, these soups are substantial dishes for cold weather.

Baked Bean Soup.—Put in saucepan a cupful of cold baked beans, two cupfuls water and two slices of onion, bring to the boiling point and simmer half an hour. Rub through a sieve and add one-half cupful stewed and strained tomatoes, two teaspoonfuls each of butter and flour, one teaspoonful chili sauce. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Served with bread or crackers and followed by a light dessert, it provides a cheap and satisfying lunch.

Made With Red Beans.

Bean Chowder.—Wash well one cupful of red beans. Soak over night in a quart of cold water. In the morning add a whole onion and stew until the beans are tender. Add water as they cook to keep the quantity first added. When beans are tender add medium sized diced potatoes, half a pint of strained tomatoes and half a cupful of broken macaroni. Boil for about an hour. Season with salt and pepper. Add diced fried bacon and one table spoonful butter fat. Then serve.

Flavored With Herbs.

Kidney Bean Soup.—Take two cupfuls cold boiled kidney beans, four cupfuls stock of water, one table spoonful grated onion, one table spoonful butter, one table spoonful salt, one table spoonful thyme, one fourth table spoonful white pepper, one table spoonful chopped parsley and a dash of paprika. Put the kidney beans on to boil with the stock and water; boil twenty minutes, mash and strain. Return to the boiler, add the onion, butter, salt, pepper, paprika, parsley and thyme; boil a couple of minutes and serve. If not thick enough add one table spoonful flour mixed with a little cold water.

Soup of the Fatherland.

German Bean Soup.—Take one cupful of beans, two cupfuls of water, one small onion, one medium sized potato, two table spoonfuls of butter, two table spoonfuls of salt, pepper to taste and water as needed. Soak beans over night in a pint of water; in the morning pour off. Measure the beans after they have expanded, add same amount of water, the potato cut into small cubes, the minced onion and boil until tender. When ready to serve add the butter and seasoning. If too thick a little more water can be added. Many like a little vinegar in bean soup, but this may be added at table by each according to taste.

Annie Thompson.

New York Newspapers.

Besides thirty-nine newspapers printed in English, New York city has ten in Italian, seven German, seven Yiddish, three Greek, three Hungarian, two French, two Bohemian, two Croatian, one Spanish, Servian, Syrian and Chinese.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

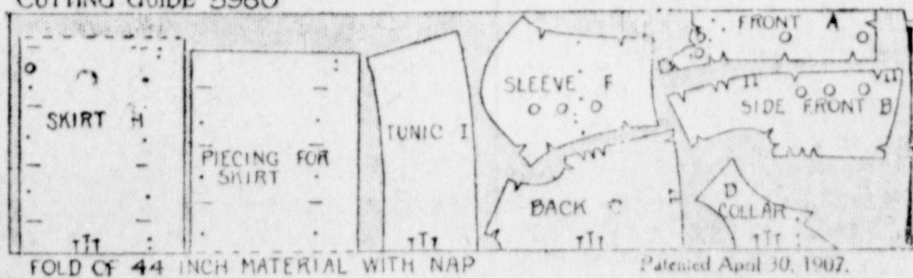
BASQUE FROCK IN POPLIN.



Little frock with shirred basque and pleated skirt, suitable to development in a wide variety of fashionable materials.

The shirred basque, full pleated skirt and wide girle, fashion's most noticeable features, are all combined in this pretty little frock. Inexpensive.

CUTTING GUIDE 5980



Pictorial Review dress No. 5980. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price, 15 cents.

Medical Advertising

WHEN RUN-DOWN, WEAK AND NERVOUS

What Should a Man Do? Suggestion of Ohio Druggist to One Such Man Saved His Life, So He Says.

Nelsonville, Ohio.—"I was all run-down, weak and nervous and had no appetite at all. In fact I was very much discouraged until our druggist told me about Vinol and asked me to try it. I did so and it has certainly been a life saver to me. I can gladly recommend Vinol to anyone who needs a blood and nerve tonic."—S. S. STEENROD, Nelsonville, Ohio.

When a man is run-down, weak and nervous, he needs a good appetite, good digestion, better blood, more strength, more vitality, and we do not know of any medicine that will supply it so quickly as Vinol.

It is the active medicinal principles of cod liver oil aided by the blood making strengthening properties of tonic iron, contained in Vinol, which makes it so efficient in building up health and strength for weak, nervous, run-down men and women.

Weak every weak, nervous, run-down person in this locality to try Vinol on our guarantee, and if it fails to help you we will return your money.

People's Drug Store, Gettysburg, Pa., and at leading drug stores everywhere

BATTLESHIP GREY

THE NEWEST COLOR

Fashion has already picked "battleship grey" as one of the popular colors for Spring—showing, of course, that fashion believes in keeping time to the news.

The war's influence will doubtless be apparent in many of the new styles.

It will be interesting to watch them as they develop—and, of course, the first authentic news of their coming will be found in the advertising columns of The Times.

So industriously and so interestingly does the advertising keep step with the progress of the times that many people regard it as the most important part of their newspaper.

Medical Advertising

Have Dark Hair and Look Young

Nobody can Tell when you Darken Gray, Faded Hair with Sage Tea

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded, or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

Medical Advertising

DULL, SPLITTING, SICK HEADACHE

Dr. James' Headache Powders relieve at once—10 cents a package.

You take a Dr. James' Headache Powder and in just a few moments your head clears and all neuralgia and distress vanishes. It's the quickest and surest relief for headache, whether dull, throbbing, splitting or nerve-racking. Send someone to the drug store and get a time package now. Quit suffering—it's so needless. Be sure you get Dr. James' Headache Powders—then there will be no disappointment.

Medical Advertising

BRONCHIAL COUGHS

When the bronchial tubes are affected with that weakening, tickling cough, they need immediate and sensible treatment. The breath seems shorter because of mucous obstructions; usually fever is present and your head aches and the inflammation often spreads to the lungs.

The food- tonic that has proven its worth for forty years—is Scott's Emulsion. It drives out the cold, which is the root of the trouble, and checks the cough by aiding the healing process of the enfeebled membranes. If you are troubled with bronchitis or know an afflicted friend, always remember that Scott's Emulsion builds strength while relieving the trouble.

14-61 Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

Daily Thought.

It is only the young that can receive much reward from men's praise; the old, when they are great, get too far beyond and above you to care what you think of them.—Ruski.

PARROT & CO.

HAROLD MACGRATH

Author of 'The Carpet from Bagdad',
'The Place of Honey moons, etc.'

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Warrington, an American adventurer, and James, his servant, with a small party, are on their way down the Irrawaddy to the landing, bound for Rangoon to cash a draft for five hundred rupees.

CHAPTER II.—Elsa, Chetwood, rich American girl tourist, sees Warrington come aboard the boat at the landing and, amazed at his likeness to her fiancé, Arthur Ellison, asks the purser to introduce her. Conservative English passengers are shocked at her breach of the conventionalities.

CHAPTER III.

The Weak Link.

The day began white and chill, for February nights and mornings are not particularly comfortable on the Irrawaddy. The boat sped down the river, smoothly and noiselessly. For all that the sun shone, the shore-lines were still black. There were a hundred or more natives squatting in groups on the deck. They were wrapped in ragged shawls, cotton rugs of many colors, and woolen blankets, and their turbans were as bright and colorful as a Holland tulip-bed. Some of them were smoking long pipes and using their fists as mouthpieces; others were scrubbing their teeth with short sticks of fibrous wood; and still others were eating rice and curry out of little brown copper pots. There were very few Burmese among them. They were Hindus from central and southern India, with a scattering of Chinese. Whenever a Hindu gets together a few rupees, he travels. The past is the past, tomorrow is tomorrow, but today is today: he lives and works and travels, prisoner to this creed.

Elsa never strolled among them. She was dainty. She stood framed in the doorway, a picture rare indeed to the dark eyes that sped their frank glances in her direction.

Upon a bench, backed against the partition, almost within touch of her hand, sat the man Warrington and his servant, arguing over their accounts. The former's battered helmet was tilted at a comfortable angle and an ancient cutty hung pendant from his teeth, an idle wisp of smoke hovering over the blackened bowl.

Elsa quietly returned to her chair in the bow and tried to become interested in a novel. By and by the book slipped from her fingers to her lap, and her eyes closed. But not for long. She heard the rasp of a campstool being drawn toward her.

"Shouldn't have disturbed you," said the purser, apologetically, "but your orders were that whenever I had an interesting story about the life over here, I was to tell it to you instantly. And this one is just rippling."

"Begin," said Elsa. She sat up and threw back her cloak, for it was now growing warm. "It's about Parrot & Co., I'm sure."

"It's better than any story you'll read in a month of Sundays. Our man has just turned the trick, as you Americans say, for twenty thousand pounds."

"Why, that is a fortune!"

"For some of us, yes. You see, whatever he was in the past, it was something worth while, I fancy. Engineering, possibly. Knew his geology and all that. Been wondering for months what kept him hanging around this bally old river. Seems he found oil, borrowed the savings of his servant and bought up some land on the

line of the new discoveries. Then he waited for the syndicate to buy. They ignored him. They didn't send any one even to investigate his claim. Stupid, rather. After a while, he went to them, at Prome, at Rangoon. They thought they knew his kind. Ten thousand rupees was all he asked. They laughed. The next time he wanted a hundred thousand. They laughed again. Then he left for the teak forests. He had to live. He came back in four months. In the meantime he had secretly investigated. They offered him fifty thousand. He laughed. He wanted two hundred thousand. They advised him to raise coconuts. What do you suppose he did them?"

"Got some other persons interested."

"Right!" Some Americans in Rangoon said they'd take it over for two hundred thousand. Something about the deal got into the newspapers. The American oil men sent over a representative. That settled the syndicate. What they could have originally purchased for ten thousand they paid three hundred thousand."

"Splendid!" cried Elsa, clapping her hands. She could see it all, the quiet determination of the man, the penury of the lean years, his belief in himself and in what he had found, and the disinterested loyalty of the servant.

"Sometimes I wish I were a man and could do things like that."

"Recollect that landing last night?"

Elsa's gesture signified that she was glad to be miles to the south of it.

"Well, he wasn't about having his revenge. He made the syndicate come up there. They wired asking why he couldn't come on to Rangoon. And very frankly he gave his reasons. They came up on one boat and left on another. They weren't very pleasant, but they bought his oil lands. He came aboard last night with a check for twenty thousand pounds and two rupees in his pocket. The two rupees

were all he had in this world at the time they wrote him the check. Arabian night, what?"

"I am glad. I like pluck; I like endurance; I like to see the lone man win against odds. Tell me, is he going back to America?"

"Ah, there's the weak part in the chain." The purser looked diffidently at the deck floor. It would have been easy enough to discuss the Warrington of yesterday, but the Warrington of this morning was backed by twenty thousand good English sovereigns; he was a different individual. "He says he doesn't know what his plans will be. Who knows? Perhaps some one ran away with his best girl. I've known lots of them to wind up out here on that account."

"When do we reach Prome?"

"About six," understanding that the Warrington incident was closed. "It isn't worth while going ashore, though. Nothing to see at night."

"I have no inclination to leave the boat until we reach Rangoon."

She met Warrington at luncheon, and she greeted him amiably. To her mind there was something pitiful in the way he had tried to improve his condition. So long as she lived, no matter whom she might marry, she was convinced that never would the thought of this man fade completely from her memory. Neither the amazing likeness nor the romantic background had anything to do with this conviction. It was the man's utter loneliness.

"I have been waiting for Parrot & Co. all the morning," she said.

"I'll show him to you right after luncheon. It wasn't that I had forgotten."

Rajah took the center of the stage; and even the colonel forgot his life long enough to chuckle when the bird turned somersaults through the steel hoop. Elsa was delighted. She knelt and offered him her slim white finger. Rajah eyed it with his head cocked at one side. He turned insolently and entered his cage. Since he never saw a finger without flying at it in a rage it was the politest thing he had ever done.

"Isn't he a sassy little beggar?" laughed the owner. "That's the way; his hand, or claw, rather, against all the world. I've had him half a dozen years, and he hates me just as thoroughly now as he did when I picked him up while I was at Jaipur."

"Have you carried him about all this time?" demanded the colonel.

"He was one of the two friends I had, one of the two I trusted," quietly with a look which rather disconcerted the Anglo-Indian.

"By the actions of him I should say that he was your bitter enemy."

"He is; yet I call him friend. There's a peculiar thing about friendship," said the kneeling man. "We make a man our friend; we take him on trust, frankly and loyally; we give him the best we have in us; but we never really know. Rajah is frankly my enemy, and that's why I love him and trust him. I should have preferred a dog; but one takes what one can. Besides..." Warrington paused, thrust the perch between the bars, and got up.

"Jah, jah, jah! Jah-jah-jah-ah!" the bird shrieked.

"Oh, what a funny little bird!" cried Elsa, laughing. "What does he say?"

"I've often wondered. It sounds like the bell-gong you hear in the Shwe Dagon pagoda in Rangoon. He picked it up himself."

The colonel returned to his elderly charges and became absorbed in his aged Times. If the girl wanted to pick up the riff-raff to talk to, that was her affair. Americans were impossible, anyhow.

"How long have you been in the Orient?" Elsa asked.

"Ten years," he answered gravely. "That is a long time."

"Sometimes it was like eternity."

"I have heard from the purser of your good luck."

"Oh! He stooped again and looked the door of Rajah's cage. 'I dare say a good many people will hear of it.'"

"It was splendid. I love to read stories like that, but I'd rather hear them told first-hand."

Elsa was not romantic in the sense that she saw heroes where there were only ordinary men; it was the obscure and unknown hero who appealed to her: such a one as this man might be.

"Oh, there was nothing splendid about the thing. I simply hung on." Then a thought struck him. "You are traveling alone?"

"With a companion." A peculiar question, she thought.

"It is not wise," he commented. "My father was a soldier," she replied.

"It isn't a question of bravery," he explained, a bit of color charging under his skin. "This world is not like your world. Women over here..."

Oh, I've lost the art of saying things clearly." He puled at his beard embarrassedly.

"Are you warning me against your self?"

"Why not? Twenty thousand pounds do not change a man; they merely change the public's opinion of him. For all you know, I may be the great rascal unhand."

"But you are not."

He recognized that it was not a query; and a pleasurable thrill ran over him. Had there been the least touch of condescension in her manner he would have gone deep into his shell.

"No; there are worse men in this world than I. But we are getting away from the point of women traveling alone in the East. Oh, I know you can protect yourself to a certain extent. But everywhere, on boats, in the hotels, on the streets, are men who have discarded all the laws of convention, of the social contract. And they have the keen eye of the kite and the culture."

To Elsa this interest in her welfare was very diverting. "In other words they can quickly discover the young woman who goes about unprotected. Don't you think that the trend of the conversation has taken rather a remarkable turn, not as impersonal as it should be?"

"I beg your pardon! Shall I go?"

"No. I want you to tell me some stories." She laughed. "Don't worry



"I Want You to Tell Me Some Stories."

about me, Mr. Warrington. I have gone my way alone since I was sixteen. I have traveled all over this wicked world with nobody but the woman who was once my nurse. Now tell me something of your adventures. Ten years in this land must mean something. I am always hunting for Harun-al-Raschid, or Sindbad, or some one who has done something out of the ordinary."

He inclined against the rail and stared down at the muddy water. "Adventure?" He frowned a little. "I'm afraid mine wouldn't read like adventures. There's no glory in being a stevedore on the docks at Hongkong, a stoker on a tramp steamer between Singapore and the Andaman Islands. What haven't I been in these ten years?" with a shrug. "Can you fancy me a deck-steward on a P. & O. boat tucking old ladies in their chairs, staggering about with a tray of broths, helping the unsteady to their staterooms, and touching my cap at the end of the voyage for a few shillings in tips?"

"Tell me more."

He looked into her beautiful face, animated by genuine interest, and wondered if all men were willing to obey her.

"It always interests me to hear from the man's own lips how he overcame obstacles."

"Sometimes I didn't overcome them. I ran away. After all, the strike in oil was a fluke."

"I don't think so. But go on," she prompted.

"Well, I have been manager of a coconut plantation in Penang; I've helped lay tracks in Upper India; had a hand in some bridges; sold patent medicines; worked in a ruby mine; been a haberdasher in the Whiteaway, Laidlaw shop in Bombay; cut wood in the teak forests; helped exterminate the plague at Chitor and Udaipur; and never saved a penny. I never had an adventure in all my life."

"Why, your wanderings were adventures," she insisted. "Think of the things you could tell!"

"And never will," a smile breaking over his face.

How like Arthur's that smile was! thought the girl. "Romantic persons never have any adventures. It is to the prosaic these things fall. Because of their nearness you lose their values."

"There is some difference between romance and adventure. Romance is what you look forward to; adventure is something you look back upon. But I always supposed adventure was the finding of treasures, on land and on sea; of filibustering; of fighting with sabers and pistols, and all that rignale. I can't quite lift my imagination up to the height of calling my six months' shovel-engineering on the Galle an adventure. It was brutal hard work; and many times I wanted to jump over. The Lascars often got out of trouble that way."

"It all depends upon how we look at things." She touched the parrot cage with her foot, and Rajah hissed. "What would you say if I told you that I was unconventional enough to ask the purser to introduce you?"

The amazement in his face was answer enough.

"Don't you suppose," she went on, "the picture you presented, standing on that ledge, the red light of the torch on your face, the bird cage in your hand—don't you suppose you roused my sense of the romantic to the highest pitch? Parrot & Co.!" with a wave of her hands.

She was laughing at him. It could not be otherwise. It made him at once sad and angry. "Romance! I

hate the word. I again assure you young women should not travel alone. They think every bit of tinsel is gold, every bit of colored glass, ruby. Romance, adventure! Bah! So much twaddle has been written about the East that cads and scoundrels are mistaken for Galahads and D'Artagnans. Few men remain in this country who can with honor leave it. Who knows what manner of man I am?"

He picked up the parrot cage and strode away.

"Jah, jah!" began the bird.

Not all the diplomacy which worldly-wise men have at their disposal could have drawn this girl's interest more surely than the abrupt, rude manner of his departure.

(Continued To-morrow)

PUBLIC SALE

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915.

The undersigned will sell on his farm known as the Jacob F. Bream farm, situated about 2 1/2 miles west of Gettysburg on the road leading from the Chambersburg pike to the Fairfield road, the following described personal property:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES

No. 1, a black horse, sound and will work wherever hitched. No. 2, a bay mare, 9 years old, family broken. No. 3, a bay mare with foal. Good driver and worker. No. 4, a bay mare that is an extra good wagon and plow leader.

ELEVEN HEAD OF CATTLE

10 of these are milk cows. Three will be fresh in December and the balance in the Spring. 1 Holstein bull fit for service. He is eligible to be registered.

ONE SOW AND PIGS

2 three seated hawks in first class condition. Spring tooth harrow, 2 double shovel plows, Milwaukee mower, set of new survey harness, also a lot of other light and heavy harness.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Washing machine, 4 stoves, range hat is as good as new, double heater, coal stove and a ten plate stove. Other articles not mentioned.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. A credit of ten months will be given. Other conditions will be made known on day of sale.

UPTON BAKER.

C. R. Thompson, Auct.

C. C. Bream, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE

OF 75 HEAD OF STOCK

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

The undersigned intending to reduce her stock will sell at public sale in Franklin township, on the road leading from the Chambersburg pike to McKnightstown Station, 1 mile from Seven Stars, the following personal property: 6 head of HORSES, consisting of one brown horse rising 5 years old, will work anywhere hitched and an extra fine driver and family broken; 1 bay mare rising 10 years old, a good offside worker and a fine driver, in foal to a Percheron stallion; 1 pair of black horses rising 3 years old, broken to work and driver; these are an extra fine pair of black horses; 1 black mare mule rising 2 years old; has been hitched several times; 1 black mare colt 6 months old. 25 head of CATTLE consisting of 8 milk cows, 3 with calves by side, 1 of which will be fresh by day of sale, 2 will be fresh latter part of March, 2 will be fresh latter part of August, 1 springing heifer will come in beginning of March, 3 yearling Holstein heifers, these are extra fine heifers, 1 Durham and Holstein crossbred yearlings and 2 years, 5 bulls, 4 Durhams and Guernsey crossed, 1 extra fine Holstein bull fit for service, 2 fat bulls, these bulls will be sold by the pound. 45 head of HOGS, 45 hogs ranging in weight from 30 to 70 pounds; some thoroughbred Berkshire, sow and boar 4 months old.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp; terms, a credit of 10 months will be given; 5 per cent cash.

MYRTLE B. FISCELL.

J. M. Caldwell, Auct.

P. A. Miller, Clerk.

GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr. Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Wheat \$1.30
Corn65
Rye80
New Oats45

RETAIL PRICES

Hand Packed Bran Per 100 1.50
Course Spring Bran \$1.45
Corn and Oats Chops 1.50
Shomaker Stock Food 1.50
White Middlings \$1.65
Cotton Seed Meal per ton \$31.00
Cotton Seed Meal 1.60
Red Middlings 1.50
Rye Chop 1.70
Baled Straw65
Timothy Hay 2
Plaster \$7.50 per ton
Cement \$1.40 per bag
Flour \$5.60
Western Flour 7.90
Wheat Per 50 1.35
Corn75
Shelled Corn90
Western Oats66

DR. J. W. TUDOR

DENTIST
BIGLERVILLE, PA.

Thomas Building
Office Hours
8 a. m. to 12 m.
1 p. m. to 8 p. m.



At Elk Horn Hotel, BENDERSVILLE, every first and third Tuesday of each month.

CHURCH NOTICES

ARENDTSVILLE REFORMED

The celebration of the Lord's Supper Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Preparatory service Saturday at 2 p. m.

BIGLERVILLE REFORMED

Holy Communion on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preparatory service Saturday evening at 7:30.

GETTYSBURG U. B.

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; morning worship, 10:30 a. m., subject: "The Use of Little Things". Junior Christian Endeavor, 1:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m.

SALEM U. B.

Evening worship, 7 p. m., sermon by the pastor.

BIGLERVILLE U. B.

Biglerville: Sunday School, 10:00 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 2 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; revival services begin, 7:30. All cordially invited. Mt. Hope: preaching, 10 a. m. Mt. Carmel: preaching, 2:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

Stratton Street: Sunday School, 9:30; preaching service 7:00 p. m. Marsh Creek: preaching, 10:30. Friends' Grove: preaching, 10:00.

15th ANNIVERSARY

Wedding Date Celebrated at the Painter Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Painter, of Littlestown, Route 3, on Saturday celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary, serving both luncheon and dinner to a number of guests who included Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Weaver and daughter, Mary, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Myers and daughters, Mary, Gertrude, and Arlene, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Frommeyer and daughter, Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weaver and son, Lewis, Master Horace Weaver. Mr. and Mrs. Painter received a number of gifts of linen and glassware.

WHEAT-MAKES NEW RECORD

The May Option Sells at \$1.42 3/4 in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Amid scenes unprecedented in the Chicago pit, wheat leaped far above any price it has touched in many years.

The top price was reached when May options sold for \$1.42 3/4 per bushel. Even the riotous scenes enacted last week were surpassed as brokers raved and stormed as the record figures were announced.

Big brokers who would take time from the mad melee in the pit to answer queries insisted that speculation had little to do with the jump of 1 1/2 cents per bushel over Wednesday's closing prices.

Uncle Eben's Philosophy.

"I can't help bein' superstitious about Friday," said Uncle Eben, "but I recognize that it ain't so much what you does on Friday dat brings bad luck as what you sidesteps on Friday." "An' five or six other days a week."—Washington Star.

Canada and the United States.

The area of the Dominion of Canada is 3,658,946 square miles. The area of Continental United States is 3,025,000 square miles. Canada is as big as the United States with a territory to spare that is as large as three German empires and the state of New York.

Medical Advertising

Nerves Treated Free

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, The Great Nerve Specialist, Gives New Book and a \$2.50 Neuropathic Treatment Free as a Trial.

Many Cured After Doctors Failed.

Sick people whose nerves are weak or deranged—who have weak heart, stomach, liver, kidneys or bladder; blues, headache, dizziness or dullness; nervous dyspepsia, irritability, cold hands and feet, shortness of breath, irregular heart-beat, dropsy, drowsiness, nervousness, nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembling, wandering pains, backache, irritable spine, hysteria, rheumatism, catarrh constipation—would do well to accept Dr. Miles' liberal offer. You may never have another opportunity.

The Doctor's Special Neuropathic Treatment for this class of diseases is the result of 35 years' study and immense experience and is scientific and remarkably successful. It is so successful that he does not hesitate to offer a Free Trial to any sick one.

Every treatment is specially prepared for each patient and consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, eliminating pills, and a plaster. Years of trial have demonstrated that his treatment is many times as successful as that usually prescribed by physicians.

Send For Remarkable Cures in Your State.

Mr. Benjamin F. Artz, Pataskala, Ohio, cured after 9 physicians failed. Miss Mary Graham, Irving, Ill., after 9 failed. Mrs. Ed. W. Jenkins, Bastrop, Texas, after 20 failed. Mr. G. W. Bybee, Washington, C. H., Ohio, 121 North Main St., after 8 failed. Mrs. Edna J. Baxer, New Ashford, Mass., after 7 failed.

Write at once, describe your disease, stating age, weight, how long sick, etc. He will send you a free \$2.50 Special Trial Treatment which has been prepared especially for you, valuable advice and his book on "Neuropathic—Curing Through the Nerves." Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. N.F., 565 to 575 Main St., Elkhart, Ind.

1915 SALE DATES 1915

JANUARY

16—Andrew Stevens	Tyrone	Walker
19—Upton Baker	Cumberland	Thompson
21—William Heiser	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
21—Myrtle B. Fissel	Franklin	Caldwell
23—Mrs. H. H. Hart	Butler	Thompson
27—Louis T. Seylar	Straban	Caldwell
28—D. E. A. Hankey	Cumberland	Thompson

FEBRUARY

5—George Hartzel	New Chester	Thompson
9—Oliver Sentz	Mt. Joy	Thompson
11—C. P. Myers	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
12—George Cromer	Oxford	Thompson
13—W. L. Robert	Franklin	Martz
13—Jacob Emlet	Hamilton	Thompson
14—E. S. Wehler Adm.	Hamilton	Thompson
15—H. C. Eckenrode	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
16—A. S. Whisler & W. E. Koons	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
17—J. B. Wineman	Cumberland	Thompson
18—W. H. Fink	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
18—Albert Rudisill	Mt. Pleasant	Trostel
19—John D. Plank	Cumberland	Thompson
19—S. S. Bishop	Menallen	Slaybaugh
19—Sites & Dubel	Liberty	Crouse
20—Charles M. Weikert	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
20—Eli Garretson	Butler	Taylor
22—Lewis Mizell	Straban	Thompson
22—Joseph Cool	Franklin	Slaybaugh
23—C. K. Anders	Near Bermudian	Thompson
23—Earl Guise	Straban	Thompson
23—Reuben Fissel	Mt. Joy	Kimmel
24—Jacob Yohe	Huntington	Slaybaugh
24—W. B. Flemming	Butler	Martz
24—Max Cease	Franklin	Martz
24—Lewis Bowling	Freedom	Thompson
25—Charles Shultz Exr.	Latimore	Lerew
25—Isaac Fisher	Franklin	Martz
25—John Wolf	Straban	Slaybaugh
25—J. H. Duttera	Reading	Thompson
25—Charles D. Trostle	Mt. Joy	Thompson
25—F. C. Riley	Cumberland	Lightner
26—Mrs. Milton Hartman	Franklin	Martz
26—William Breighner	Butler	Slaybaugh
26—J. Kerr Lott	Cumberland	Lightner
26—R. D. Weaver	Oxford	Thompson
26—Clinton Cashman	Reading	Kimmel
27—B. C. Spangler	Near New Oxford	Thompson
27—J. H. Duttera	Reading	Thompson
27—Jane R. Sponseller	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
27—F. A. Marks	Huntington	Thompson
27—Mrs. Mahala Watson	Fairfield	Thompson
27—J. L. Neely	Hamiltonban	Caldwell

MARCH

1—H. J. & S. F. Smith	Oxford	Thompson
1—Reuben Swartz	Mt. Joy	Thompson
1—Mrs. George Linn	Straban	Thompson
2—John Duttera	Straban	Slaybaugh
2—Joseph B. Twining	Huntington	Walker
2—Mrs. Elsie Fail	Near Hampton	Ensor
2—Frank Decker	Hamiltonban	Martz
2—Miller & Musselman	Liberty	Smith
3—O. M. Stine	Butler	Slaybaugh
3—John Miller	Franklin	Martz
3—W. S. Hull		

FRENCH LOSE AISNE BATTLE

Are Driven Across the River Near Soissons.

KAISER SEES THE BATTLE

Germans, in Night Attack, Under Monarch's Eyes, Sweep For From Positions.

London, Jan. 15.—The allies suffered their most severe reverse since the German drive through Belgium to gain the seacoast of France was halted, when the Germans administered a defeat to the French forces in the Soissons region and compelled the latter to retire across the Aisne at some points.

The invaders hurled great numbers of troops against the positions captured by the French a few days ago and the battle raged violently for two days, the Germans finally launching a night attack that swept back the French, after both sides had suffered heavily in killed and wounded.

In addition the French lost to the northeast of Soissons 3150 in prisoners, eight heavy guns, one revolver gun, six machine guns and much war material.

With Emperor William personally directing the onslaughts on the positions held by the French forces in that section of the battle front, the Germans battled desperately for possession of the plains of Vregny, to the east of Soissons and a position of advantage, commanding that entire section of the battle front running in the direction of the Argonne.

After the French troops had gained much ground in that part of the front and had driven the Germans from many of their trenches and threatened their line of communication from their base in Germany to the lines of trenches to the east of Soissons, the German general staff rushed fresh troops to reinforce their lines and then the Kaiser, taking command in person, delivered the blow that pushed back the allies under cover of darkness.

Like the stubbornly contested battle in the early days of the war in west Flanders, the struggle for the knoll of ground northeast of Soissons, known as "Spur 132," still remains undecided, according to dispatches from Berlin and Paris.

In view of the relatively small amount of ground gained, the losses have been heavy on both sides, but the Germans show no signs of giving up their attempts to retake the hill.

In fact, it is said that General von Kluck himself is now in command of the German forces which, with the presence of the Kaiser, would seem to life the battle out of the ordinary run of conflicts along the western battle front.

Both the French and the Germans have been reinforced and the fighting around Crouy, Cuffies and the spur referred to, called in the reports "Hill No. 132," is very severe, with bayonet and artillery.

Five hundred thousand more British troops are reported to be on their way to France from England to strengthen the allies' lines at points where further support may be deemed necessary.

According to dispatches received by wireless from Berlin, French batteries again have been placed in the city of Rheims to shell the German positions in that region, and this has compelled the German artillery to bombard the famous French city again. The shelling is being conducted with great energy and 180 shells were thrown into the city during the day, but efforts are being made to spare the cathedral.

The latest operations of the French troops in Alsace have given them entire command of all the heights on the left bank of the Thur from Thann to Gebweiler and Sultz. Muelhausen, with its factories and chimneys, is only eight miles away.

Red Cross to Aid Sufferers.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The American Red Cross announced it would be glad to receive at its headquarters here contributions for the Italian earthquake sufferers and would forward such money through the state department to the proper officials in Italy. As there is a well organized Italian Red Cross, it was said that the American society would not send nurses or doctors unless requested to do so. None of the workers on the battlefields could be so employed, it was said.

Twins, Ninety-two, Celebrate.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 15.—John and Stephen Tunstall, twins, and probably the oldest in the country, celebrated their ninety-second birthday at the home of Stephen Tunstall's daughter, Mrs. John W. Pello. In spite of the fact, the twins remained up till past midnight participating in the festivities.

Offers Bonus For Live Rats. Wilmington, Del., Jan. 15.—The health board, which recently advertised for a "Pied Piper," has offered a bonus of one cent each for every live rat captured and turned into the department's headquarters.

Alabama House Favors Prohibition. Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 15.—A statewide prohibition bill was passed by the house, the vote being 74 to 26.

I Will be in GETTYSBURG Every TUESDAY. At Pen. Myers' Jewelry Store. To Examine Eyes and Fit Glasses. W. H. DINKLE Graduate of Optics

BABY'S BODY IN DOG'S MOUTH

German Town Police Seek Mother of Abandoned Newborn Child.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Residents of Queen Lane, Germantown, were horrified at the sight of a buldog running through the street with the body of a newborn female child in its mouth.

Patrolman Richardson cornered the dog, took the infant from it and had the body sent to the morgue.

The dog found the infant's body in the yard of the home of Edward McIlhenny, 431 Queen Lane, where someone is believed to have thrown it during the night. The police are searching for the mother of the dead baby.

WILSON'S SPEECH DISSECTED IN HOUSE

Mann Says Nothing "Sneaked In" Trade Commission Bill

Washington, Jan. 15.—Attacks on President Wilson, begun in the senate on Wednesday by Mr. Borah, were continued in the house, Mr. Mann, the Republican floor leader, being particularly caustic in his criticisms.

He called attention to President Wilson's statement that he had gotten a clause in the federal trade commission bill which would enable the commission to make a scientific investigation of the tariff.

"In this house," said Mr. Mann, "if a gentleman rises and says that he sneaked something into a bill without the other side suspecting it, he would lose caste as a legislator and as an honorable man. It is because of this fact that I rise to defend the president against any accusation which he has brought against himself."

Mr. Mann then advanced toward the Democratic side and shouted: "The truth is that the provision inserted in the trade commission bill, which the president says he put over, was drawn by the conferees, Representative Stevens, of Minnesota."

"Judge Covington, recently appointed to the bench, and then a conferee on this bill, will say that this provision, which the president claims to have sneaked into the bill, was proposed by Mr. Stevens after consultation with me as the Republican floor leader. And yet the president has the assurance to say that the Republicans had one put over on them. What I want to know now is, will the president use the power which he claims the provision gives him?"

Representative Humphrey, of Washington, launched an attack on the Democratic policies generally. The tariff law, he contended, had thrown 4,000,000 people out of work, and he declared a business depression was no "state of mind."

GIVES PRINCETON \$250,000

Mrs. Sage Stipulates University Must Raise Like Amount.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 15.—That Princeton will receive a quarter of a million dollars from Mrs. Russell Sage, provided a like amount is raised by July 1, was announced to the trustees at their meeting.

The offer of Mrs. Sage is made with a view to erecting a new university dining hall on the campus. Already \$75,000 has been raised toward the needed \$250,000, of which the sophomore class have contributed \$30,000.

Rumania Not Aiming at Bulgaria. London, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Sofia says it is announced there that Rumania has informed Bulgaria that her military preparations are not directed against Bulgaria.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR quiet; winter clear, \$5.50@6; city mills, fancy, \$7.25@7.50.

WHEAT firm; No. 2 red, \$1.36@1.39.

CORN steady; No. 2 yellow, 78@79 1/2c.

OATS steady; No. 2 white, 58@58 1/2c; lower grades, 56c.

POTATOES steady; per bushel, 58@60c.

POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 12@15c; old roosters, 10c; dressed fowls, 18c; old roosters, 12c; turkeys, 20@21c.

BUTTER firm; fancy creamery, 36c; EGGS steady; selected, 49@51c; nearby, 46c; western, 46c.

LIVE STOCK PRICES. CHICAGO—HOGS 5@10c; lower; mixed and butchers, \$6.50@6.95; good heavy, \$6.80@6.95; rough heavy, \$6.50@6.75; light, \$6.50@6.90; pigs, \$5@5.40; bulk, \$6.70@6.90.

CATTLE 13@25c; lower; heaves, \$6@9.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50@8.30; stockers and feeders, \$1.50@6.25; Texans, \$6@7.10; calves, \$8@10.

SHEEP 10@15c; lower; native and western, \$2.50@6.50; lambs, \$5.15@5.35.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. DOWSFELD

"The growing of crops for seed is becoming highly profitable in a number of localities and is a commendable feature of farm industry for any good, careful, systematic man to introduce and practice in connection with his other farm duties. There has never been a more opportune time for taking up this work. In the first place, this is a good thing to do as a matter of economy and protection for one's own crop interests. In the next place, the multiplicity of opportunities for putting good corn or other seed on exhibition so it will become an educational force and tend to better agriculture makes the growing of farm seeds desirable."

Miss Maude M. Griffith of St. Claire county, Mo., is making her farm profitable by raising English blue grass for seed. This product pays well as a hay crop. "I think so much of Eng. blue grass as a money maker and as a fertilizer," said Miss Griffith in discussing the line of farming in which she has specialized with such marked success, "that I am planning to get the greater part of my farm seeded down, and especially I am working on weaker soil which has had successive corn crops."

"English blue grass is, in my opinion, one of the most important crops

one-half pounds to plant an acre. This method results in no waste of seed, and the back-breaking work of thinning is not needed. It is true that any hand weeding is found necessary. The use of the wheel hoe and hand cultivator is persistent, particularly in the early part of the season. Careful weeding shows that the 1912 crop was produced at a cost of 8 cents per bushel. After the first seed was secured the farm produced its own seed. The largest bolls are always selected and those which keep best for growing the seed. By doing this a strain has been developed which is not only larger, but keeps well into the following summer, with practically no loss from sprouting. A part of the business now is to grow onion seed for sale in large quantities.

A Gladstone Chip. Once Mr. Gladstone had been cutting down a tree in the presence of a large concourse of people, including a number of "cheap trippers." When the tree had fallen and the prime minister and some of his family who were with him were moving away, there was a rush for the chips. One of the trippers secured a big piece and exclaimed: "Hey, lads, when I see this shall go in my coffin!"

Then cried his wife, a shrewd, motherly old woman, with a merry twinkle in her eye: "Sam, my lad, if thou'd worship God as thou worships Gladstone, thou'd stand a better chance of going where thy chip wouldna burn!"

Ughill. Does the road wind up all the way? Yes, to the very end. Will the day's journey take the whole long day? From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the road a resting place? A roof for when the slow, dark hours begin. May not the darkness hide it from my face? You cannot make that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night? Those who have gone before. Then must I knock or call when just in sight? They will not keep you standing at that door.

Shall I find comfort, travel or relief, Of labour you shall find the sum. Will there be bliss for me, or what I seek? Yes, bliss for a' that come to Rossett.

Her Memory - I Right. Mrs. Geddes had a new mail, and she found it necessary to repeat her instructions several times before Nora obeyed them. The mistress had told her repeatedly about the finger bowls, and one day when there were guests they were again forgotten.

"Now, Nora," said Mrs. Geddes, extremely exasperated over the omission, "this is the sixth time I've had to tell you about the finger bowls. Didn't the woman you last worked for have them on the table?"

"No, marm," replied Nora; "her friends always washed their hands before they cum."—Boston Herald.

Ink Which Bleaches. As the carbon of ordinary printing inks does not bleach in using printed material for new paper, a French firm has patented a special ink. The black pigment is a compound from tanbark extracts acting on ferrous sulphate; and this is incorporated with resin, or mineral oil and resin, or boiled linseed oil. In republishing the paper the ink is bleached with an acid solution of a hypochloride, chlorine gas or hydrochloric or oxalic acid, the pulp being made perfectly white.

Left the City Man Thinking. A city man once had occasion to visit a farmer on business, and remained for dinner. The piece de resistance was literally a very tough chicken. Those at table, including the farmer's two young sons, struggled unsuccessfully to make some impression upon their respective helpings, when Sam turned to his brother, "Tom," he said softly, "I wish old Dick hadn't a-died. Don't you?"

Origin of Automobile. The word automobile comes from two words; one Greek and the other Latin. The two words are auto and mobile. The former is derived from the Greek autos, meaning self, and the latter from the Latin mobilis, adverb, movable. This is originally derived from the Latin verb, moveo, movero, movi, motus, meaning to move. We are unable to say who first suggested the name for self-propelled vehicles.

Medical Advertising

TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR-NO DANDRUFF

Use Parisian Sage. It Makes Your Hair Soft and Fluffy, Surely Stops Itching Head.

When your hair is losing color, too dry, brittle, thin, or the scalp itches, you should immediately begin the use of Parisian Sage. The first application removes all dandruff, invigorates the scalp, and beautifies your hair until it is gloriously radiant.

Parisian Sage supplies all hair needs and contains the exact elements needed to make your hair soft, wavy, glossy and to make it grow long, thick and beautiful. It is delicately perfumed—not expensive, and can be had from People's Drug Store, or any drug counter.

Parisian Sage acts instantly—one application stops the head from itching and freshens up the hair. You will be delighted with this helpful toilet necessity for nothing else is so good for your hair or so quickly gives it that enviable charm and fascination.

PLANK'S MARKET: PLACE

42 1/2 York Street

Beef and Pork	18
Sausage	16
Pudding	10
Scrapie	07
Potatoes (Per peck)	20
Apples (Per peck)	20
Milk (Per quart)	05
Hershey's Pan-Dandy Bread and Rolls	

Cakes always on hand. Come in and see us. Phonecall, 36 X.

Medical Advertising

Roosters' Immense Tail Feathers.

Underlaking to breed roosters with but one aim in view, that of lengthening the tail feathers, the natives of the island of Shikoku, Japan, have produced, after a hundred years of patient efforts, some marvelous results. It is of record that tail feathers 18 feet in length are to be seen on the island.

How is It With You?

When a man's growing boys are going a bit wild the old man holds the mother responsible for them and he alludes to them as "Those whelps of yours." But when they're nice, long-eared, goodly boys he refers to them as "My sons."—New York World.

The Romanoffs.

The founder of the Russian royal house, known as the "Romanoffs," was Michael Feodorovitch, who was elected czar in 1613 at the age of sixteen. It is claimed that Michael, the founder of the strong, autocratic rule in Russia, was forced by the duma that elected him to take a constitutional oath—a formula that was but lightly regarded.

Think Satan Gave Workman. Between England and Scotland stand the ruins of the old Roman wall, known as the Devil's Wall, owing to the belief of the peasantry that, on account of the firmness of the mortar and the imperishability of the stones, Satan had a hand in its construction.

Any irritation or breaking out on the face, arms, legs or body when accompanied by itching, or when the skin is dry and feverish, can be readily overcome by applying a little bold-sulphur, says a noted dermatologist.

He states that bold-sulphur instantly allays the angry itching and irritation and soothes and heals the Eczema right up leaving the skin clear and smooth. Bold-sulphur has occupied a secure position for many years in the treatment of cutaneous disorders because of its parasite-destroying property. Nothing has ever been found to take its place in treating the irritable and inflammatory skin affections. While not always establishing a permanent cure it never fails to subdue the itching irritation and drive the Eczema away and it is often years later before any eruption again appears on the skin.

Those troubled should obtain at any drug store an ounce of bold-sulphur, which is applied to the affected parts in the same manner as an ordinary cold cream.

Medical Advertising

PUT SULPHUR ON AN ITCHING SKIN AND END ECZEMA

Says this old-time Eczema remedy is applied like cold cream.

Any irritation or breaking out on the face, arms, legs or body when accompanied by itching, or when the skin is dry and feverish, can be readily overcome by applying a little bold-sulphur, says a noted dermatologist.

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Medical Advertising

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

Secure a Copy of the 1915 Edition of The WORLD'S GREATEST SINGLE VOLUME BOOK OF FACTS

The Handy Almanac Encyclopedia and Year Book

It is not enough to read the daily papers. Your ability to understand things and to discuss them in an intelligent manner depends on the correct summary you get of the world's facts. All of the very latest and convenient methods of compiling statistics have been brought into play in the making of this great National Handbook.

"MADE IN AMERICA"

No investment can pay such big dividends as this book of reference, which will give you the information you need just when you want it. Will make your conversation entertaining and authoritative, and prove a timely and reliable auxiliary when added to your library.

MORE THAN A THOUSAND FACTS

Also Special Articles on Timely Subjects such as: The Great European War, The Panama Pacific Exposition, The Magnificent National Parks and Monuments of Our Country, and The Panama Canal, the greatest piece of engineering of our time.

These articles are interestingly written by authorities and are profusely illustrated. In addition to these there are hundreds of new and interesting features that space will not permit us to tell you about here.

The price is 25c. If the book is to be mailed out of town 8c must be added to pay postage.

This Offer is Good Only While the Supply Lasts

An Excellent New Year's Gift. Secure a copy for yourself and send copies to your friends, or let us mail them for you.

The Handy Almanac Encyclopedia and Year Book for 1915 contains approximately 300 pages, including a carefully prepared index and numerous illustrations.

ON SALE AT

STALLSMITH'S NEWS STAND

THE BOOK STORE

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

TIMES OFFICE

Father finds it doesn't always pay to be too good

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS





MONEY SAVING PRICES

WHEN WE SELL YOU SOMETHING FOR THREE DOLLARS MARKED FOUR DOLLARS WE SAVE YOU ONE DOLLAR OF SURE-ENOUGH MONEY. OUR GOODS ARE WORTH ALL THE TIME. ALL WE ASK FOR THEM AT FIRST.

WE DO NOT WANT TO CARRY OVER OUR WINTER GOODS FOR ANOTHER YEAR. THAT'S WHY WE ARE CUTTING PRICES TO CLEAR THEM OUT. COME WHILE THE "PICKING" IS GOOD.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

TREE SURGERY AND PRUNING

HAVING completed a course at State College in this line of work, and having been in the employ of State Chestnut Blight Commission and had practical experience in this line, we are prepared to do all kinds of PRUNING and SURGERY of Fruit or Shade Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE, ESTIMATES GIVEN, WORK GUARANTEED BY

WILLIAMS and HUBER

M. I. WILLIAMS, 312 York Street, GETTYSBURG, PENNA.
H. S. HUBER, 103 Springs Ave., GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

PUBLIC SALE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915

The undersigned will sell at public sale at his farm located on the Low Dutch road one mile south of Goldens Station and one half mile east of Granite Station in Mt. Pleasant township, the following personal property:

1 sorrel mare 4½ years old, will make a good single driver.

8 Head of Cattle consisting of 2 milk cows, one was fresh in December, the other in January, 3 heifers, one 2½ years old, two 15 months old; 1 Jersey bull 18 months old, registered; 1 bull 8 months old, 1 steer 5 months old.

28 Head of Hogs consisting of 6 brood sows, 4 have twenty nine pigs by their side, 1 will have pigs by time of sale; 5 hogs weighing from 150 to 175 pounds; 57 shoats weighing from 30 to 100 pounds, 1 Berkshire bore 12 months old. These hogs are Berkshire, O. I. C. and Jersey Red.

Lot of new chicken coops, land roller, 1 home made thimble skin wagon, 3 inch tread; 1 all iron double and triple tree complete, 1 all iron double tree, 1 home-made covered spring wagon with wind shield. This wagon was made to order and used for a laundry wagon in the city for a short time, is in excellent condition, would be suitable for delivery or market wagon.

Some new queensware and glassware, bought and used for the raising of my barn. Other articles not mentioned.

Sale to begin at 1:00 o'clock p. m. Terms and conditions on day of sale.

DR. WM. T. HEYSEL.

G. R. Thompson, Auctioneer, C. E. Tawney, Clerk.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons not to buy, sell or give EDWARD CULLISON any intoxicating drinks.

Mrs. EDW. CULLISON.

Automobile

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

Now going on. We have a nice room where we

Paint and Revarnish Cars at reasonable prices. We do

Trimming and Recover Tops.

BUPP BROTHERS

Carriage Works 124 N. Stratton St.

Looking to the Future.

New Cashier—"I should like to have an agreement with you to the effect that I shall have a week's notice in case I don't suit." Bank President—"That is easily fixed if you will agree to give us a week's notice before leaving." New Cashier (thoughtfully)—"Well, let it go."—Omaha World.

POWER OF COTTON

It Reaches All People and Round the Whole World.

MAN'S MASTER AND SERVANT.

This Staple is the Basis of High Explosives and Smokeless Powder and Without It Not a Modern Big Gun Could Be Fired—Its Numerous Uses.

Cotton reaches all around the world and is the master and the servant of all the people. Without cotton not a modern gun could be fired. Cotton is the basis of high explosives and of smokeless powder, and the warship carries relatively more cotton than was used by the frigate of a century ago with all its sails. The Hottentot spreads a film of cotton cloth across a few poles to keep out the sun's heat. The arctic explorer pads his duck suit with cotton and finds it warmer and lighter than fur.

It is evident, therefore, that cotton touches all the world, and its uses are manifold. Clothing is only one of the many points of contact. Did you ever comb your hair with a cotton comb? Yes you did, for celluloid is nothing but cotton treated with acids. All those useful celluloid things would be unheard of if it were not for cotton.

Cotton even has its uses in the automobile. Some of those soft cushions are cotton felt covered with more cotton that looks like leather. Without cotton there could be no great office buildings, for fireproofing would be impracticable. Besides, it would be too expensive to get the cement to the spot without the bags that consume 150,000,000 yards of cotton cloth every year. C. T. Revere, the cotton expert, has drawn up some interesting figures regarding the use of cotton which are drawn upon here.

Light your pipe and think them over. But as the smoke rolls up to the enameled ceiling remember that the foundation of that enamel is cotton and that one single company requires a million yards of cotton cloth to shade tobacco plants growing in Cuba and Florida and 4,000,000 yards for the little bags in which that same tobacco goes to the consumer.

The ordinary citizen thinks only of sheets and pillow cases and dress goods when one speaks of cotton, but such things are relatively unimportant compared with the vast consumption of cotton for other purposes. The railroads and trolley lines of the United States use more than 250,000 bales of cotton a year for enameled ceilings, plush chairs, leather seats and air-brake hose. The automobile consumes about 400,000 bales a year. Most of it goes into the cotton duck basis, which is the essential feature of the tires, and the rest goes largely for cushions and seats.

The largest individual contract for cotton goods in the world is the one placed annually by the greatest of the harvester machine companies. It calls for millions of yards of cotton duck, the consumption for the entire harvesting machine industry being estimated at above 50,000,000 yards of duck yearly. In normal times the New York market alone consumes 400,000 pounds of yarn weekly for the electrical industry. It is necessary for insulation.

Cotton bags have displaced barrels to a great extent, and a few days ago one of the greatest sugar companies announced that in the future cotton bags would be used exclusively. With cotton at 15 cents a pound, bags are cheaper than barrels. It takes about 15,000,000 yards of cotton duck annually for coal bags for delivering the coal where a chute cannot be employed. Cotton duck is used extensively for ventilating chutes in coal mines. Tar-paulins have replaced other covers for flat cars, vans and wagons. In South Africa the cotton blanket has driven out the woolen one.

Fully 20,000,000 yards annually of cotton duck are consumed in the Canadian northwest for overcoats, replacing fur. With a padding of cotton between layers of duck, these garments are lighter and warmer than fur. Cotton cloth has taken the place of wall paper in thousands of modern houses. Buckram, made of cotton, covers books. Pottery establishments use millions of yards of army duck annually for squeezing water out of clay. The government uses 4,000,000 yards of cotton duck per year for coin bags. It takes 2,000,000 yards of cotton duck annually to make feed bags to hang over the noses of horses. Duck is used for filtering oils—millions of yards of it every year.

It takes more than 50,000,000 yards every year of cotton ducking for rubber belting and rubber hose. The same substance is used for stiffening the gauntlets of gloves and leggings, tennis and gymnasium shoes, canopies for shower baths, where rubber formerly was used, and the covering of trunks and telescopes. About 4,000,000 yards annually are used for draining mines.

Wood pulp paper mills and other paper mills use cotton duck for driers. Cotton drills and duck to the extent of millions of yards annually are used for wagon tops, cushions and waterproof coats. Mattresses of cotton felt rival hair mattresses.

This is the age of cotton. The world has achieved its greatest progress since Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. Eliminate cotton and the mere stoppage of spindles and looms would be but a trifle compared with the paralysis that would visit countless other industries.

Unless a man works he cannot find what he is able to do.—Hawthorne.

Champion Nature Faker.

"I know a nature faker," said Mr. Bache, the author, "who claims that a hen of his last month hatched, from a setting of seventeen eggs, seventeen chicks that had, in lieu of feathers,

How He Shot Himself

By EVERETT P. CLARKE

A lawyer, having been sent for to call at the city jail at 10 o'clock in the morning to see a prisoner, found a young man in evening dress very much cast down.

"Here's a pretty how-de-do," exclaimed the prisoner—"locked up on a charge of burglary, insanity or both. For heaven's sake, get me out of this before my fiancée hears of it. I would not have it get into the papers for a million!"

"What's the trouble?" asked the law-

yer. "Well, you see, I'm to be married tomorrow, and last night I gave my bachelor friends a supper. We broke up at 2 o'clock this morning, and I went home. Nobody got full, and I was sober as a judge. I live in a row of ten store front houses, all alike as peas in a pod. My house is the sixth from one end of the row and the fifth from the other end.

"The light was turned low in the hall. I heard something moving in the parlor. Remembering that the front door hadn't been locked, it occurred to me that a burglar might have come in. What I heard sounded exactly like some one trying to tread softly. My fiancée lives on one side of the city, and I live on the other side. Being used to walking home nights after visiting her, I have become used to carrying a revolver in my hip pocket as a protection against footpads. On hearing the sounds in the parlor I drew the weapon and cocked it. Then I went into the room.

"I couldn't see anything, but I distinctly heard somebody in the adjoining room in the rear. I listened and heard him go into the kitchen. Steeping out into the hall, I went back to the kitchen myself and listened at the door. All was still for awhile; then I heard the fellow scurry across the floor.

"Next I heard him in the dining room again. He evidently stumbled against something, for I heard it drop on the floor. By this time I had made up my mind that either I must get the burglar or he would get me.

"I didn't know exactly what to do. My mother is in poor health, and I feared to give an alarm on her account. Besides, the telephone booth was upstairs, and if I went to it the burglar would probably get away with the plunder. While I was deliberating I heard a tin pan tumble down in the kitchen. It made a big racket, and I dreaded lest my mother should be awakened, for if she learned that there was a burglar in the house she would go into hysterics.

"I opened the kitchen door softly and looked in, but it was so dark that I couldn't see anything. I heard a scratching, however, that made me suspect the noises might have been made by some animal. But as we didn't have any dog or cat I didn't take much stock in this theory.

"Not hearing any further noise, I went cautiously into the kitchen. After standing in the middle of the floor awhile listening for a new sound I made up my mind to light a gas jet and take the consequences, whatever they might be.

"Every house in the block is built alike, and there is a square opening in all between the kitchen and the dining room through which to pass dishes. I approached this opening with dread, because if the burglar was in the dining room he could see me through it and make short work of me.

"Gathering courage, I stood at the aperture and looked into the dining room. There he was, sure enough. Both of us raised our weapons. It was a matter of life and death which fired first. I pulled the trigger, and there was a loud report.

"I supposed I had killed the burglar, for the range was very short, and I aimed straight at him. There was nothing for me to do but await the inevitable rousing of the household. I heard footsteps above and voices; then down came a man in his nightshirt.

"Great Scott! I had never seen him before!

"I had got into the wrong house. "The man, seeing me standing with a smoking revolver in my hand, ran back upstairs, and I heard him call for the police.

"What should I do?

"I wanted to get out, but knew that would be worse for me in the end than standing my ground. I heard nothing from the burglar—not even a moan. While waiting for the police I determined to go into the dining room, light the gas and learn the worst.

"What I learned was that there was no living thing in the room except a cat crouching in a corner. Directly opposite the opening between the dining room and kitchen stood a sideboard topped by a mirror. The mirror was shattered. I had put a bullet through it trying to kill my own image.

"When the police came the man upstairs called down to them to run in any one they might find there. I tried to explain to the police what had happened, showing them the opening through which I had fired at the mirror. Some of them thought me a house breaker, who had been caught red-handed; others took me for a lunatic. Anyway they arrested me, and here I am."

Happily the attorney secured bail and succeeded in washing the matter up. The next evening his client was married without his bride knowing of the episode following his bachelor dinner.

ers, fur. He claimed that these fur coated chicks were proof of nature's adaptation of all animals to their environment, the seventeen eggs having been of the cold storage variety."

MORE BARGAINS OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

has been more popular than ever before and we have many gratified customers who have saved money by buying here. A large number of bargains are still to be had by early callers.

SHOES REDUCED

We are offering great bargains in about 150 pairs of ladies' shoes. They are in broken sizes and if yours is here, a bargain awaits you.

200 pairs of MEN'S SHOES greatly reduced. Also in broken sizes but a large assortment from which to find your own.

OVERCOATS

Our supply of Winter Overcoats this year was unusually large and we have a number of fine ones left from which to make your selection. Many weeks of cold weather yet remain. One third off former prices.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS 43 CENTS A Few Ladies' White Sweaters 25 Cts.

HATS AND CAPS

Great bargains in felt and stiff hats. We do not want to carry them over into another season. 50 cent caps at 35 cents; \$1.00 caps at 75 cents.

O. H. LESTZ,

WE GIVE S. and H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

Cor. Square and Carlisle St., Gettysburg

PUBLIC SALE

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale at his farm in Butler township, along the Arendtsville and Gettysburg road, 2 miles from the former and 6 miles from the latter known as the Henry H. Hart farm near Sadler's Mill, the following personal property:

7 Head of Horses and Mules 1 Bay Horse 12 years old, work wherever hitched, Gray Mare 10 years old work any place, 1 Bay Mare, 10 years old good driver and off-side driver, 1 Bay Mare 8 years old, good driver and off-side worker. These mares are with foal to March's Jack, 1 pair black mare and horse mules coming 3 years old, 1 dark bay horse mule 6 months old, these mules are good size and good style.

11 Head of Dehorned Cattle consisting of 5 milch cows, 3 will be fresh in December, 1 in January, 1 in February, 1 heifer 15 months old, 3 heifers 9 months old; 1 bull 10 months old, one bull nine months old. These cattle are Durham and Jersey crossed. These cattle are all young, 1 nanny goat, 9 head of hogs 1 brood sow carrying third litter due to farrow in December, 1 fat hog, 1 sow with 5 pigs.

Farming Implements: 1 Deering Binder, 7 ft. cut, 1 Deering Mower, 5 ft. cut, 1 favorite grain-drill, 1 Deering horse rake, the above articles mentioned are as good as new, one 2½ ton wagon, 3 inch tread in good running order, 1 good ½ ton spring wagon, one new falling-top buggy, 1 trotting buggy, H and D sulky corn plow, 1 H and D daisy improved corn planter, 1 set hay carriages, 18 ft. long, Syracuse plow No. 97, Oliver Chilled plow No. 40x, 1 iron beam cultivator, 1 shovel plow, 2 Perry harrows, 1 land roller just new, 1 set block and tackles, capacity 1 ton, 1 smaller set blocks 1,000 lbs., capacity, hay fork, track rope and pulleys, wheelbarrow, one good barrel spray pump, dung boards and a lot of lumber, and about 1,000 shingles, a lot of chicken coops, 3 bee hives, 3 set front gears, 1 set Yankee harness, 4 bridles, 4 collars, 5 halters, 1 set check lines, plow lines, fly nets, shovels, digging irons, mattock and picks, farm jack and wire stretcher, breast, log, tie and cow chains, butt traces, dung pitch and shaken forks, hay knife, 5 ft. cross cut saw, 2 hand saws, 2 hatchets, 2 axes, buck saw, brace and bits, chisels, dung sled, one basket sleigh, H. and D. cutting box, 1 good farm dog.

Household goods: 1 cast iron range No. 8 Perfect Sunshine, 1 good ten plate stove, and pipe, 2 sinks, 2 leaf tables, one 12 ft. extension table, 2 bureaus, 3 bedsteads, safe, lounge, Weaver organ, and stool, good as new, new Crown sewing machine, 2 sets cane seated chairs, ½ dozen plank bottom chairs, 5 rocking chairs, 70 yards of carpet, a lot of window shades, some good as new, one set dishes, a lot of other dishes, glassware, tinware, pots, pans, stew kettles, 2 large iron kettles, 2 three feet, lard and milk cans, dinner bell, sausage grinder, No. 22, 4qt. Enterprise stuffer, colber shoe maker set, canned fruit and jars, potatoes by the bushel, wash machine, tubs, meat bench, vinegar and barrels, churn and bucks, also many articles not herein mentioned.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp, when terms and conditions will be made known by

IDA M. HART,

C. RALPH HART,

Executors of H. H. Hart.

G. R. Thompson, Auctioneer.

P. S. Orner, Clerk.

Read With a Purpose.

Reading without purpose is sauntering, not exercise. More is got from one book on which the thought settles for definite end in knowledge than from libraries skimmed over by a wandering eye.—Edward Bulwer.

Puffed-Up Corns? Use "Putnam's" Watch 'Em Go!

My stars, but a corn does fade away quick once you get old reliable Putnam's Extractor on the job.

Does it pain? No, never—it soothes away that drawing, pinching sensation, makes your feet feel good at once.

Grandest thing ever for foot lumps, callouses, corns that are hard, soft, or otherwise.

For complete, painless, sure removal of corns and foot troubles use only Putnam's Corn Extractor, 25c, at dealers everywhere.

Annual January Sale IS NOW ON

A Lot of Men's Hats, 48c
Several doz. Neck Mufflers at just 1-2 of original price.

Men's and Boy's Shirts 28c

Men's 1.00 and 1.50 Shirts 68c

100 Four-in-hand Ties 9c

Assorted Lot of Men's Ball Band Rubber Goods at 1-3 off original price.

3 doz. Men and Boys Sweaters at 1-2 original price.

A few Raincoats, (Mens) 1-2 price.

Umbrellas 37c. originally 50 cents.

Men's Fur Caps, Fur Gloves, Fur Collars at 1-3 off.

Assorted lot Men's Rubbers 58c

Lot of Women's Rubbers 38c

Odd lot Men's Shoes \$1.48 & \$1.98

A few pairs Boy's Shoes .98 and 1.48

Very Special lot of Children's Shoes, 68c., 78c., 88c., according to size.

Odd lot Ladies Shoes .98 and 1.48

Children's Canvas Leggings 28c

Other Items too, but small lots, not enough to advertise.

All Merchandise must be paid Cash, No Goods will be given on approval

SALE NOW ON

ECKERT'S STORE

"ON THE SQUARE."

Store closes evenings at 6 except Saturday.